PAPERS OF ANDREW JACKSON

SECOND SERIES

VOL. 2

Major Lewis Reid. Fort Strother February 8th 1814

Dr Sir

Since you left me the duty is so heavy, I could scarcely
from every point has kept me so busy, I could scarcely
you—a Speedy movement is required by the Letter & orders
from Genl Pinckney—and a chain of Post is established
between this and head quarters, to facilitate the intelligence
and orders from head quarters—This Looks like Business
I hope I will be able to meet his views by making a Speedy
movement—I have ordered the quartermasters to Examine
strength of the country—but an Expedition very Laggo
that can be got, to bring up the supplies—I fear the Con
=tractors will disappoint me in part, but Genl Pinckney
has promised me a partial supply on the Talladega
I hope this will remedy any Deficiency—The contractors
Quartermasters—Col. Williams has 2nd orders to
Genl Flournoy to report to Headquarters—I
detained him here for the orders of Genl Pinckney.

If he is taken from me my whole troop is gone and
I will have to require my detention and the Publick
service upon Land & an experienced troop again—
commanded by perhaps one Land and most Inexperienced
officers—I am fearful that part of my ground will
return—I have one consolation, I will have Capt
David Smith, and Capt. Cavenaugh of the old
Volunteers again, and perhaps Melton and
Bapkerville, who at any time will be of the one
charge to "knock the enemy—I have Lost you
very much—have been very unwell—and kept
continually writing—I wish you here as soon as
your business will permit—your movement
I will make on the 20th or 25th of this inst, and if
my quartermasters entirely neglect them duty
with respect to your Corps I pray you hurry it
forward I am Dear Sir yours respectfully

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl

1

Mainly

Feb. 15.

Public Service
A. Jackson

8

Major John Reed

Franklin
Williamson County
State of Tennessee

67 Jun Sec Co Mich
Sons 1814

Dear Sir, Rutledge 23rd March - 1814

Last evening I returned from Sevier County to this place where I had the good fortune to engage from Six hundred to one thousand bars el. of Flour & Kelle dryed Corn meal for the army under your Command Say Sothundred Certain and what will be made before the 1st of the Water shall have been much dessappointed in getting waggons having no effectual Order from you to impress any & indeed very few can be had. I named to you that I see no Other method that I thought equal to that of purchasing back horses but on this head I have had no Order from you Consequently am at a loss to know what to do in that Respect I ought not say to you that I wish you all the Honor & happiness that you can desire and the brave men that accompany you an Honorable

Victory and a Safe Return to their families
& friends I have exerted my best endeavours
to Occasion the deserters that left Gene
Arberry at the four Shoals to Return to
their duty and have Gone So far as to
promise that your forgiveness will be extend
ed to Such as will without delay Return
to their duty it affords me the greatest plea
Sure to inform You that not One Single
man has deserted from the County I have
had the honor to Represent & that all good
men feel determined to apprehend & Send
back Such as do not Return to the army
immediately Gen Cocke is much enraged
at them & treats the Slander that has been
attempted against them with the most

endeavours
to the best
the Occurr
& shall be
commande
Soldiar
except
with Pleas

ther families
est endeavours
left Gene
to return to
so far as to
will be attend
delay return
e greatest plea
e Assemble;
the County have
& that all good
returned & Lend
ers to the army
ed much intaged
r that has been
with the most

indignant Contempt. I shall continue to
do the best I can until I can be advised of
the occurrances that may take place
& shall be ready on any event to Obey your
commands as the first duty which a
Soldier owes to her Country & humbly
accept assurances of the highest esteem
with which I have the Honor to be your.

Most Obt Servt

Wm Coates

From Wm Cocke
23d March 1814

Postage pd by B. Cox 20

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Head Quarters

to be sent forward by the
Post Master from Hunt Vale Mississippi Ter

John Reid's draft of the letter to Congressman G. W. Campbell signed by eight of Jackson's officers (Bassett, Corr., I. 497, n. 2). A copy of the letter sent is in the First Series Vol. 20, also in Reid's hand.

We have been advised by a letter addressed by Major Genl Pinckney to General Jackson that he & Col Hawkins have been appointed to settle the terms of a treaty with the Creek Indians whenever they shall sue for peace with any arrangement of the government we are at all times very unwilling to interfere; & should certainly not attempt it on this occasion, if we did not believe that the interest of our state, & ourselves as members of it so deeply concerned, was somewhat overlooked in that which has been made for the adjustment of the contemplated treaty. Why no delegate from Tennessee should have a voice in the Conference which is to settle the terms on which hostilities are to cease with the eternal disturbers of their frontiers must be a matter of astonishment to all, & is a matter of great concern to us. Certainly there is no State or Territory whose interests & feelings are more involved in the adjustment; & whose wishes & feelings ought more to be consulted. In the midst of such difficulties & privations as scarcely ever befell the lot of any army to encounter & endure they have at length effected the subjugation of a nation who had for years been the disturbers of her repose, & whom conquest was necessary to their future quiet. The nation thus conquered is to make indemnity for the expences of a war which they so wantonly provoked, & to furnish security for future good behaviour by an abridgment of their Territory. It is therefore a matter of the utmost Consequence to the people of Tennessee where the line of seperation between them & their enemies shall be established to run. This will be fixed by the treaty; & by whom is that treaty to be made. Genl Pinckney we learn, is an amiable man, & a man of talents. To him as one of the negociators the State of Tennessee can have no objection; but he is too much a stranger in Tennessee, for the citizens of that State to be willing to confide to him exclusively the adjustment of what so nearly concerns them. Who is the other negociator? — a man whose

interests & feelings are believed to be less sen-
tive of the enemy, for whom the people of the
have ceased to have confidence - A man who
in whom instances has on shown himself wholly
ational trust - & man, in a word, to whom
they would be unwilling should accrue a treaty
~~as must be so deeply involved~~. What ultimately concerns them must
be so deeply involved. That interest they would be very unwilling to
see confided to the adjustment of men who violate their morals
may be an instance that Salaby restraint towards a citizen might
feel safe in the hands of an incensed people; & against civil exclusive
appointment he ought to be permitted to remonstrate. We therefore
we feel ourselves authorized to use the language of remonstrance,
because our State is deeply concerned therein; & because the
we think has constituted ourselves more than any other, to the
conquest of the country which is to be the subject of arrangement. In
no voice has been allowed her. Whether in this, she has even been
treated with that decorum which she wants we submit to you; but
it is on non substantial grounds than the want of politeness, that we
on her part, take the liberty to remonstrate. Her interests may be
compromitted by men as how amenable to her authority a subject to
her frowns; & she be left after all her toils & struggles with her
grievances undressed, & with only the melancholy consolation of
complaining. And what permits us to act is to become of
the interest of the Cherokees - They have approached with us & sought
under our banners - the banners of Tennessee; & it is their wish
& their concern that those with whom they have approached &
with whom they have fought - those who are so intimately
acquainted with their interest, & in whose friendship they so im-
plicitly confide, should respect their treaty. They cannot but
view with distrust & despondency a conference in which they

officers (Bassett, Corr., I. 497, n. 2). A copy of the letter sent is in the First Series Vol. 20, also in Reid's hand.

will consider themselves without a voice to assert their rights or utter their complaints. Such too is the situation of the friendly Creeks & such will be their distrust & despondency. And it certainly is a matter of no trifling consequence that the terms of the treaty should be properly adjusted but it should be believed to be so. We have made a statement of circumstances

A draft (in Reid's hand) of the General Orders, of which a dated copy is in the First Series, Vol. 20. This is practically identical in wording with the dated copy.

Accept the expression of your Generals thanks, & of his ad=
=miration. Within a few weeks you have annihilated the power of a nation
that had for twenty years been the disturber of our peace. The retaliatory ven=
=geance with which we threatened them, has been inflicted. We have seen the
torch of war which they lighted up on our borders, blazing in the heart
of their own country, & consuming the inhabitants. Our vengeance has
been sufficiently glutted. Whereever these infatuated allies of our Arch=
Enemy assembled their forces for battle, you have seen them overthrown;
wherever they fled, you have pursued & dispersed them. The rapidity of your
movements & the brilliancy of your achievments have corresponded with
the ardor by which you were animated. On the 24th of the last month
you [illegible] Williams - on the 29th, having cut your way over mountains
& through marshes for more than fifty miles, you destroyed the strength of
six principal towns collected at Tohopeka. On the 31st you were again
at Fort Williams. There you paused - not to obtain rest but to procure supplies
& in a week afterwards you were, once more, on the line of march. You
had left behind the enemy, driven to the last extremity, but still deriving
hope from the apparatus of their prophets had assembled their remaining
forces at Horseshoe to try the fortune of another battle. The intelligence
operated as a stimulus upon your spirits. Over mountains such as the
barbarian who inhabits them can scarcely clamber, & through deluges of
rain which converted rivulets into rivers, you again made your way
to the designated spot of battle. The enemy

6-7

An earlier draft, in Reid's hand, of the same General Orders.

B

Accept the expression of your General's thanks & of his admiration. Within six weeks you have annihilated the power of a nation that had for twenty years been the disturber of our peace, & whose numberless depredations had so long forebome the clemency of our government, had so long forebome. Wherever these infatuated allies of our enemy were to be found You pursued & dispersed them. In the midst of privations & of hardships seldom experienced by any army the rapidity of your movements & of your achievements has been correspondent with the ardor by which you were animated. On the 24th of June you left Ft Wilkes - On the 27th you destroyed the collected strength of six principal towns at Tohopeka - having cut your way over mountains & through marshes for more than fifty miles: On the 31st you were again at Ft Williams having passed over to obtain rest, but to procure supplies. You were again on the line of march on the 7th of July. Your Lordship cannot that the enemy driven to the last extremity has still derived hope from the appearance of this Force Collected all their remaining force to try the fortune of another battle at Horseshoe. The news spread over Monday to your exertions. Over mountains till as an Indian Path scarcely cleared, & through tracks as only Indians could find out, you pressed the way to the designated field of battle. The

8

enemy who for weeks had lain within the [illegible] neighbourhood of the army beyond the river without [illegible] any symptom of alarm, fled precipitately at your approach a crop that ripens & in the face of that other army. The [illegible] when we [illegible] captured on our arrival shews how late the others had escaped. On the 13th May before the flames of three towns illumining the ground on which they had once with frantic joy, & which they believed had been consecrated by the mystical & potent charms of their prophets. On the days following the margin of their beloved river continued to gleam with the burning of their towns. On the 14th Gen [illegible] the confluence of the rivers, & beheld Tuskegee in ashes. This was the centre of their nation & the last point which they meant to abandon. Before they quitted it, the hope had left them. They sunk under the fortune of war, [illegible] & were thankful to accept the last terms of the conquered — unconditional submission. [illegible]

[illegible] Creek war being now over [illegible] of them to come in & surrender their towns, the chiefs [illegible] their people & their property who had in despair taken to the woods [illegible] comparatively few in it.

The war being now over, & the troops ordered to maintain the conquest [illegible] was no further need of your services. In two hours after receiving the order to return we were on

9

An earlier draft, in Reid's hand, of the same General Orders.

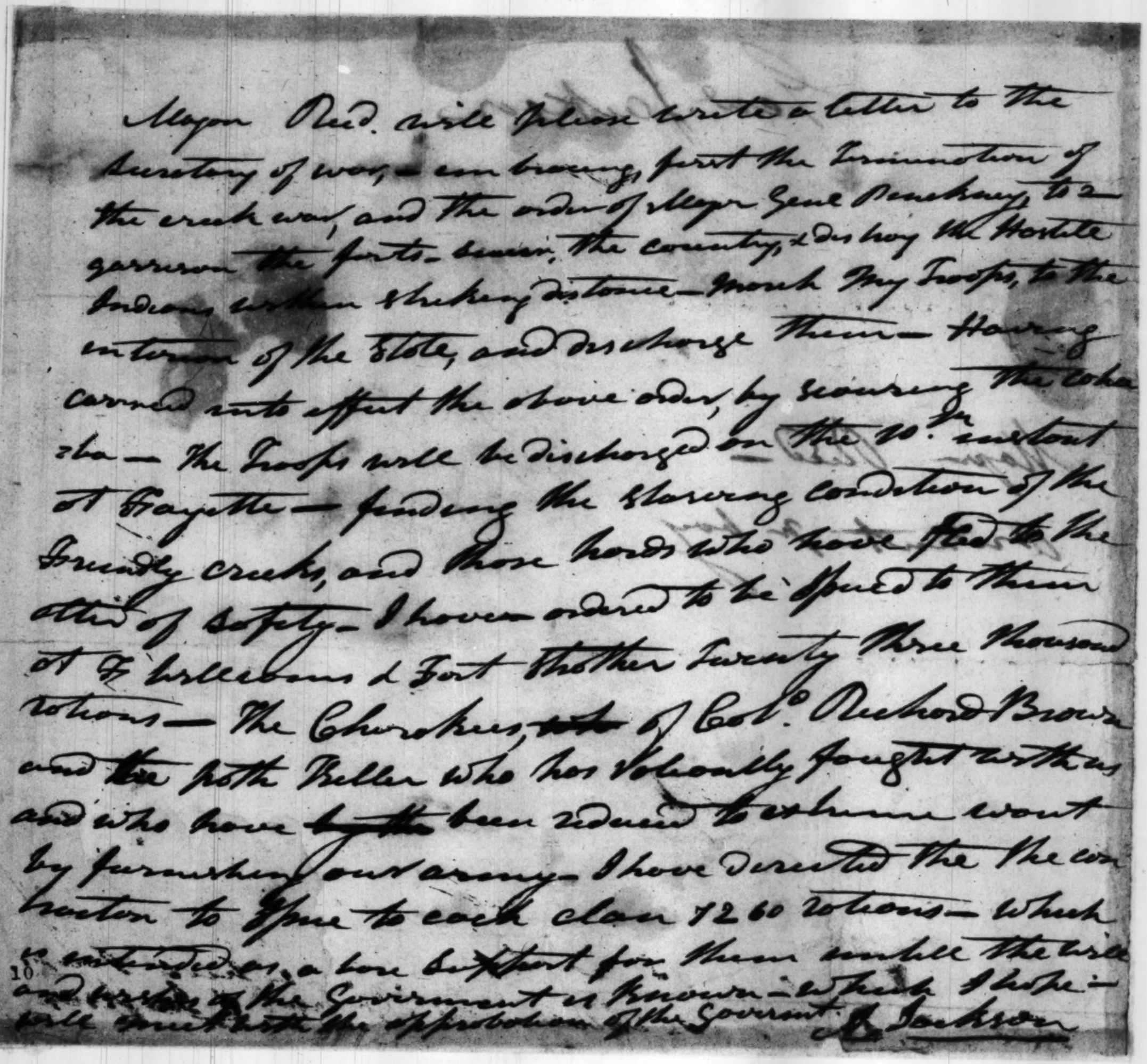
the Enemy. With only 3/4 lb of ~~flour~~ pork, & one pint of flour, We arrived at this place [illegible] sixty miles distant in 24 hr. notwithstanding the want of sick & the famished condition of our

Gen.

Your General has been ordered by The Commander in Chief to disperse any bodies of the enemy who may be assembled within Victory & to maintain the Chain of Posts which form the line of Communication between Georgia & the Influence of Gen. Sumpter & Colo. Tallaferro. He has therefore ordered a detachment to the Catawba under the Command of Brig. Genl. Johnston, & leaves for the Maintenance of the Posts 725 Men under the charge of Brig. Genl. Sumter who has confided this Command to Col. Barker. He is an Officer of great Value, who has accompanied us in all our movements & Known himself every way of his present trust. The remainder of our

troops under my Command I am ordered to a
Charge ; & I Shall march them
this purpose ; & in Confidence of this I Cast
I Shall experience a Satisfaction not to be
The Valor you displayed on the Day of battle,
uniform Good Conduct which you have since
I will in your encampments as on the
of march, have endeared you to his heart beyon
any power of expression. That Country will honor
which you have so well served.

Jackson's outline for his letter to Secretary John Armstrong. A copy of the letter sent, in the First Series, Vol. 20, is not in Reid's hand, and is inferior in style to Reid's compositions, but is endorsed by Reid.



Major Reid. write Please write a letter to the
Secretary of war, & com[illegible] [illegible] the Termination of
the creek war, and the order of Major Gen Pinckney, to a
garrison the forts - [illegible] the country, & destroy the Hostile
Indians within a [illegible] distance - March My troops, to the
interior of the State, and discharge them - Having
carried into effect the above order, by securing the Coha
ba - The troops will be discharged on the 10th instant
at Fayette - Judging the wavering condition of the
friendly creeks, and those bands who have fled to the
[illegible] of safety - I have ordered to be issued to them
at Ft Mitchell & Fort Mitchell Twenty three thousand
rations - The Cherokees, [illegible] & Col. Richard Brown
and the [illegible] Both Beller who has voluntarily fought with us
and who have [illegible] been reduced to extreme want
by [illegible] our army - I have directed the Pre con
tractor to issue to each class 1260 rations - which
is intended as a [illegible] for them until the Isle
and [illegible] the Government is known - which I hope -
will meet with the approbation of the Govern[illegible]

A Jackson

Jackson
in the Fi
positions,

Gen. Jackson

Major Reid —

Private Secretary

(Copy)

War Department

May 22nd 1814.

Sir,

The vacancy produced by General Hamptons resignation, not having been filled during the late Session of the Senate, cannot be supplied constitutionally, during the recess of that body - all therefore that can be done at present, in reward for your able and gallant conduct during the Campaign, and in testimony of the public respect, which you have obtained, is to make you a Brigadier of the line, with the Brevet of Major General, and to invest you with the command of the 7th Military District. Commissions of this character will be immediately prepared and forwarded - and I cannot but hope that they will be acceptable and accepted - and that it will not be inconvenient for you to assume this new command without loss of time.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you my great respect and best wishes. I have the honour to

(signed) John Armstrong

Maj Gen Andrew Jackson
Nashville Tenn

11

The Secretary of War

to

Gen.l A. Jackson

22d May 1814.

The United States

To Doct. Green P. Fore. Surgeon
in the service of the United States. Dr

To this transportation of Baggage from
Nashville Te. Camp Beattie 110 miles 8.80
To do do do from Camp Beattie
To Fort Strother 82 miles 6.56
To do. From Ft Strother to Talladega
& back to Strother 16 m. 1.28
From Ft Strother to Huntsville & back
to Ft Strother 164 miles - 13.12
From Ft Strother to Gunters Land
back to Ft Strother 150 miles, . . 12.00
From Ft Strother to Ft Williams 57 m. 4.72
From Ft Williams to Tehopeca &
back to Fort Williams 106 miles . . 8.48
From Ft Williams to Fort Jackson
and back to Fort Williams 126 miles . . 9.60
From Fort Williams to Fayetteville 173 m. 13.84

$78.42

106 8 / 928 — 106 8 / 848 — 8 48 — 120 8 / 960

13

The United States

To Transportation of Forage & Baggage from

Nashville to Camp Beatties 110 miles @ 2 per M. $ 8.80

To do do from Camp Beatties to Fort Strother 82 miles 3 ..... 6.56

To do do from Ft Strother to Talladega and back to Fort Strother 16 miles 3 ... 1,28

From Fort Strother to Huntsville and back to Fort Strother 164 miles 3 ... 13.12

From Fort Strother to Ennickstaw and back to Fort Strother 150 miles 3 ... 12.00

From Fort Strother to Fort Williams 59 miles 3 ... 4.72

From Ft Williams to Tohopeca and back to Fort Williams 106 miles 3 ... 8.48

From Fort Williams to Fort Jackson and back to Fort Williams 120 miles 3 ... 9.60

From Fort Williams to Fayetteville 173 miles 3 ... 13.84

$78.42

Surgeon in the Service of the United States 2 Ps

14

Lac early

plumpage sul the

Raymine

Raymer

Liberty Ky

Major John Reid

Sir

I anticipated the pleasure of meeting you on yesterday on Rutherford, discoursed on this I have to ask you, to see me at my own house between this and Monday next— the subject— I wish to consult you on the Creation of Tennessee Dragoons— I should be at home— on to day, I shall be at Nashville on Friday 2nd to meet to visit Nashville on Friday next— doubtfull— until Monday next— I also wish to consult with you, on the arrest of Genl Cocke— which I suppose will take place shortly—

I am respectfully
yr. ob. Servt,
Andrew Jackson

June 8th 1814

Maj. Gen Lawson
1814

Major John Reid

Capt Davis } Franklin
Williamson Cyt
Tennessee

A curious error!

Nashville June 13th 1813

I wrote you a few lines (I think) on the 8th instant, expressing a desire to see you and ~~[illegible]~~ consult you on the subject communicated in some communications last Rec'd from the war Department and also on the arrest and trial of Major Genl D. Tho Cocke — Upon this note has not reached you — I learn upon enquiry the command offered — which is a Brigadiers to the Major Genl in the line, with the Brevet rank of a Major Genl in the Army, to which there is a promise added, as soon as circumstances shall be conformed on the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Genl Hampton — I have to proceed as soon as possible to the Hickory ground, to punish the Treachery and desertion of the Hostile creeks — will you go with me on this occasion — is a question that will be asked — Having to leave home shortly & having a desire before I go to see all my friends — Mrs Jackson & myself have determined, to have them to dine with us on Friday next, on which day we will be glad to have the pleasure of you & your Ladies company — & will be happy to see you any time before

I am Sir very respectfully
Yr. Mo. Ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

NASHVILLE June 11.

8

Major John Reed

Franklin

Mail

Williamson County

June 13th 1873.

NASHVILL June 11.

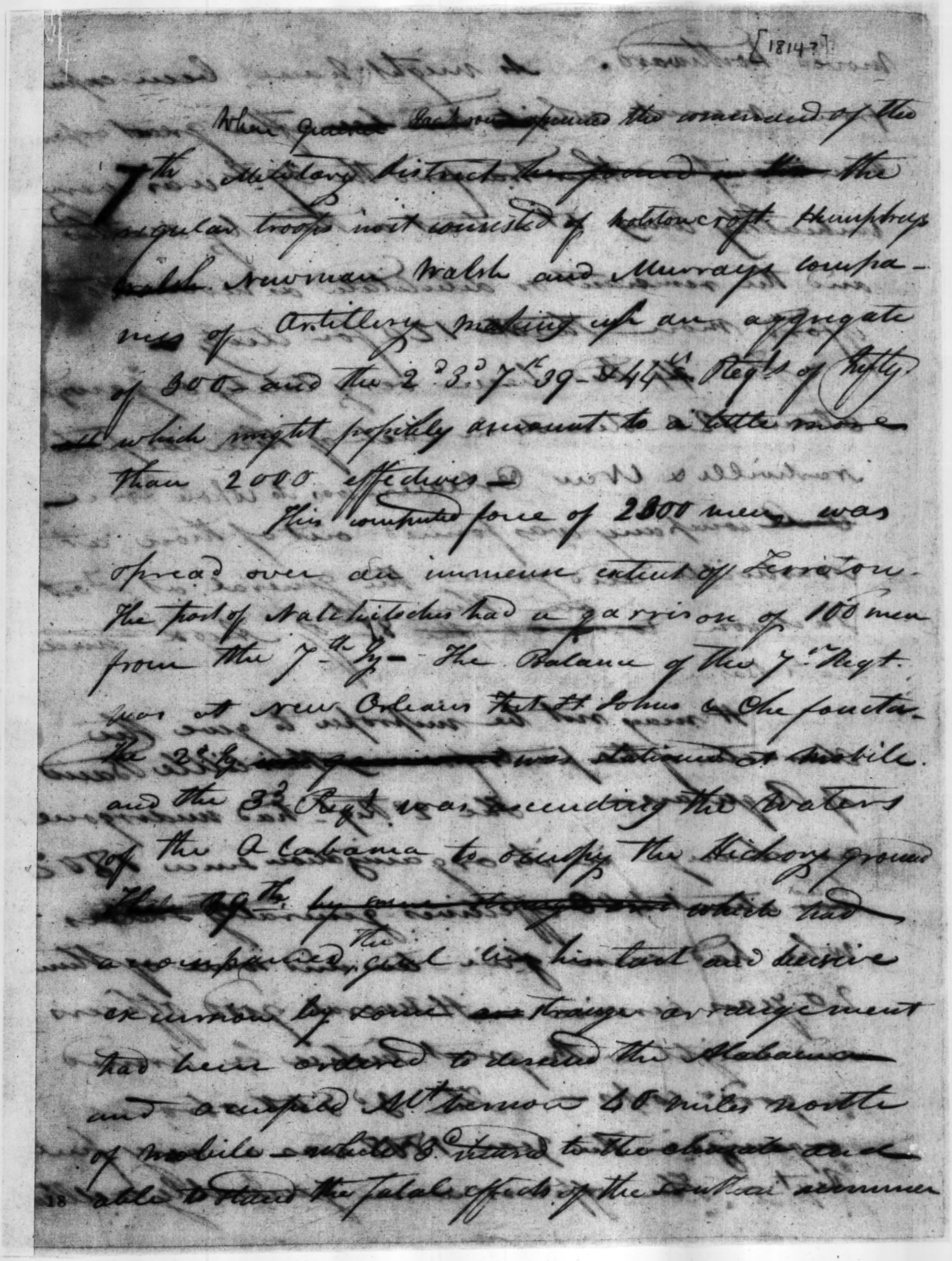
Mayor John Reid

Franklin

Maid

Williamson County

On which date Jackson assumed command of the 7th Military District.
Probably, but not necessarily, written before the Battle of New Orleans.



[1814?]

When Genl Jackson assumed the command of the
7th Military District the
regular troops were composed of Colonel Hinds Humphreys
Colo. Newman Walsh and Murrays compa-
nies of Artillery making in the aggregate
of 800 and the 2d 3d 7th 39th & 44th Regts of Infty
which might possibly amount to a little more
than 2000 effectives
This computed force of 2800 men was
spread over the immense extent of Territory.
The post of Natchitoches had a garrison of 100 men
from the 7th Regt - The Balance of the 7th Regt.
was at New Orleans Fort St Johns & the fortifica-
tions
The 2d Regt was stationed at Mobile.
and the 3d Regt was ascending the Waters
of the Alabama to disciplin the Hickory Ground
The 39th Regt was
which had
the
and a no inconsiderable part of his last and decisive
exertions by could scarcely arrangement
had been ordered to defend the Alabama
and occupied Fort Stoddert 50 miles north
of Mobile which stood to the obstacle and
18 able to stand the fatal effects of the southern climate

moved Northward. It might have been expected from recruits which had been after great expense transported thus far & was very unhealthy being at least a third by deaths and the remainder or debilitated as rendered ill fond more than 120 for duty.

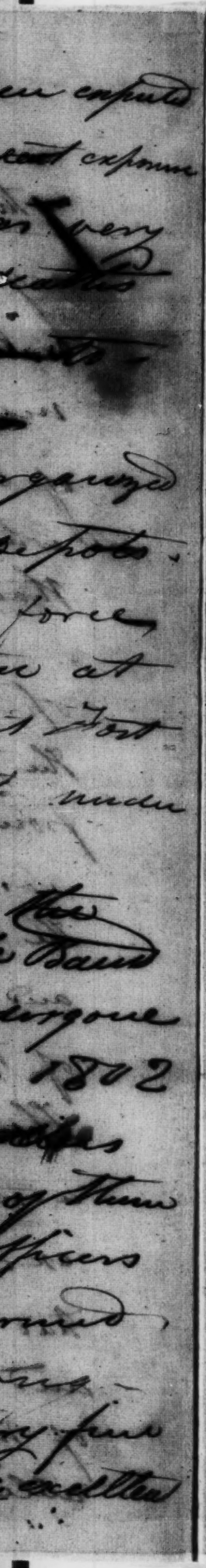
This Regt had been very lately organized at about 120 Recruits in each of their Depots. Nashville & New Orleans - was its whole force, a company was formed out of those at Nashville and joined the general at Fort Jackson on the 8th of Augt under Capt Baker

It may not be improper to give the character of the fast disappearing little Band of Regulars - The 2d Regt had undergone no change in its organization since 1802 had about 460 effectives - generally speaking who had seen good service - two third some of them 20 years service - several good officers and might with great fortune be termed good corps - The 3d Regt changed in the year 1808 was a very fine Regt - The officers were generally excellent

19 30

After June 13, 1814.

On which date Jackson assumed command of the 7th Military District.
Probably, but not necessarily, written before the Battle of New Orleans.



[illegible] the [illegible] of that last [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] appearance of this corps [illegible] by
none in this [illegible] army [illegible]

The 7th was also a fine Regt when
recruited very high — they fought
he estimated at something above 700
[illegible] though much
scattered [illegible] as when originally organized in
1808. [illegible] nearly 600

The 39th was composed of men mostly
enlisted in the autumn of 1813. for 12 months.
Brought into the field without much
preparatory discipline — and broken by
action — [illegible] hardships and sickness its
physical force at this time [illegible] is scarcely
to be estimated.

But few of the officers of the 24th
had seen much service. Their character
and standing however of many of them
[illegible] fair to make it a respectable corps.

The 24th Regt was during the summer
added to [illegible] Jacksons command — It had
served in the north. was a tolerable corps
and might be rated at something more than
300.—

After June 1

On wh

Probably

[illegible] Regiments at Pollard Escambia on the head of the Rigolets and with the 2d Regt at Mobile. They had all [illegible] to this service established by 1812 and were certainly good troops and generally very well officered.

New Orleans
August 8th 1814.

Sir,

Your letter of the 21st ultimo reached me this morning. The information it contains is highly interesting, and shews how important it is to the safety of this State, that you should promptly receive from its authorities, such support as you may from time to time require. For myself Sir, you may always rely upon my zealous co-operation. My means are, indeed limited, but such as they are, the President or those acting under his authority, may always command. I had, previous to the receipt of your letter, issued orders for organizing and holding in readiness for active service, ten companies, one hundred men each, of which orders you will find in the enclosed paper. It is however necessary to inform you, that the Militia of this State is undisciplined, and for the most part unarmed. For a partial supply of arms, I applyed to the Government, & Gen.l Flournoy was required to furnish me from the public Stores in this City, fifteen hundred Stand of muskets.— But the order to that effect, not having been received by that officer, until he was relieved in the command of

of the District, it has been (I learn) transmitted to you. Be so good then Sir, as to forward me by the return mail, the necessary order on the Keeper of the public stores in this city. These arms are much wanted, & the more so at this time, for the purpose of arming the detachment to be detailed for active service. On a late occasion I had the mortification to acknowledge my inability to meet a requisition from General Flournoy — the corps of this city, having for the most part resisted my orders, and being encouraged in their disobedience by the Legislature of the State, then in Session, one branch of which, the Senate, having declared the requisition illegal, unnecessary & oppressive, and the House of Representatives, having rejected a proposition to approve the measure. How far I shall be supported in my late orders remains to be proven. I have reason to calculate in the patriotism of the interior & western Counties of the State; I know also that there are many faithful citizens in New-Orleans, but there are others in whose attachment to the United States I ought not to confide. Upon the whole Sir, I cannot disguise the fact, that if Louisiana should be attacked, we must principally depend for security

Upon

upon the prompt movement of the Regular force
under your command, and the Militia of the
Western States & Territories. At this moment, we
are in a very unprepared and defenceless con-
dition. — Several important points of defence
remain unoccupied, and in case of a sudden
attack, this Capital would I fear, fall an
easy sacrifice.

I beg you Sir, to favor us a visit
as early as your public duties may permit;
your presence here is greatly desirable, for
some arrangements might readily be made,
which would contribute much to our safety.

You will pardon me for having pub-
lished an extract from your letter of the 21st
July. It will I hope, impress the people more
fully of the danger to which they are ex-
posed, and facilitate the passing of the
corps ordered to be holden in readiness for
service. We have a report here, via Vera Cruz
that Spain has declared War against the Unit-
ted States. I do not myself accredit it; But-
nevertheless, when we take into view the devotion
of Spain to the policy of Great Britain, I con-
sider it as an event likely to happen.

I am Dear Sir, with great respect
& esteem, Yr. Obt. Servt.
William C. C. Claiborne

Major Genl. Jackson.

21 Aug. 7 Mil. Dist.

W C C Claiborne
relative to Militia -
Augt 8 1814

August 10th 1814

Head quarters 7th Military District

Fort Gaines

Dear Genl

When I left you I intended, to have had the pleasure of detailing to you the results of the Reconnoissance in person, but the threatening aspect on our Southern coasts deprives me of this pleasure and hastens me to Mobile, I sail tomorrow, my boats, one is the out of Sets: ing out by Cedar Point at half past 2 P.M. yesterday the con- voy was formally surrendered, consisting of the U.S. about 20- Balloons of Rice, including all sorts of the coast from the Choctaw Pass and from the great shoals of the coast East to Horn Island, South Pass, the Pass Christian, and up the Jourdan River to the Rigolets, thence Derest Lake to the Pass on the Chefuncte River, thence Lake to the Lake the Eastern Shore of this Lake is ceded to the U.S. all the Creeks — from the East Bank of the Creeks — thence to Mobile to the U.S. a free settlement from Georgia and lists of (or Town or Settlement) all Foreign in Mobile from the Indians, and given to the U.S. for ever Security added to this on my Opinion the best committed country in America — This place protects one of the healthiest in the U.S. the B. of Mex. enjoys universally, there are no Doubt, As soon as congress meets, a Code will be proposed, de- nitively there being to be sent, the Country Surrounded by Spanish Territory. I hope you will

22

he opposed himself in effecting this arrangement I met with considerable difficulty owing to a Letter written by Genl Pinckney to Col. Hawkins, containing the terms of peace, and intimating our promises to the friendly Indians which they construed into threats, and which Letter by the order of Genl Pinckney had been made publick to the chiefs by Col. Hawkins before my arrival here. They stood upon full powers to carry (on the negotiations for the convention) their ultimatum into effect, and when I gave them to understand that they did believe it was a false talk — however this threw them at last the head of the line, it must be ours — and those who were our friends would sign it — and those who were not might go to the British that would join with them with provisions to take them there and then I would pursue and drive them and the British into the sea — I have been thirteen times interrupted since I sat down to write this Letter I have requested Col. Butler to call and give you the whole information — I have only time to add that they at length entered into a good humour, and finished their Council that I thought accepted of a token of I returned gratitude, three cheers please — This I found not accept but they have stile urged their wishes, and sent an address & request to the President that their wishes should be carried into effect — with my best respects to Polly & your little daughter, Mr Easton & Lady — I thank to find your Lady — I only that I will be able to return to Tennessee when I wish I will be able to do this from me —

Andrew Jackson

P.S. Col.o Hawkins was of great Service to me in bringing to a close the convention— he is certainly a man of pure understanding of great experience

A-L--

Genl John Coffee

Rutherford Cty

Col. Butler } State of Tennessee

Genl John Coffee

Rutherford Cty

Col. Butler } State of Tennessee

New Orleans August 12th 1812

Sir,

Since my letter of the 8th I have had an Interview, with the officers of the Several Militia Corps of this city, and am assured of their Zealous aid, in carrying into effect my General orders of the 6th Instant. How far their efforts may be Seconded by the body of the People, will, in a short time be shewn. — On the native Americans and a vast Majority of the Creoles of the Country, I place much Confidence, nor do I doubt the fidelity of many Europeans who have long resided in the Country. — But there are others much devoted to the Interest of Spain, and whose partiality for the English, is not less Observable than their dislike to the American Government. Among the Militia of New Orleans, there is a Battalion Composed of Chosen men of Colour, Organized under a Special Act of the Legislature and of which, I inclose a copy for your Perusal. — Under the Spanish Government, the men of Colour of New Orleans, were allways relied on in times of difficulties, and on Several occasions, evinced in the field the greatest firmness & courage. — under the late Territorial Government as well as under that of the State of Louisiana

Siana much unwillingness was manifested in organizing and =ved placing Arms in the hands of the free men of Colour — By the first, it was wholly refused; — but the State has thought it ad= =visable to recognize a Battalion with limited Numbers and under certain Restrictions. — the Command of the Battalion is Committed to Col.: Fortier a respectable & rich merchant of New Orleans and the second in Command is Major Lacoste a rich & Respectable Planter, — with these Gentlemen, and the officers attached to Companies, (these last being men of Colour) I had an interview on Yesterday, and assured them, that in the hour of Peril, I should rely on their valour and fidelity to the United States. — In return they expressed their devotion to their Country and their readiness to defend it. — they added their desire that all the free men of Colour in New Orleans, & its vicinity, being Natives of Louisiana, which they repre= sented to be about Six hundred might be organized & received as a part of the Militia, giving me to understand that such a measure would give great Satisfaction, and excite their greatest Zeal in the Cause of the United States. To this request, I have for the present given orders only for a Census of the free men of Colour to be taken, & to be retur=

Crisis
Confi=
=rupt
Consta=
are u
the co
I then
raised,
States
I wish
receiv
of em
of Spa
Indian
Duty in
Pensac

=ned to me without delay.— These men Sir, for the most part
Sustain good Characters;— many of them have extensive Con=
=nections and much property to Defend, and all seem attached
to Arms.— The mode of Acting towards them at the Present
Crisis is an Enquiry of Importance;— If we give them not our
Confidence, the Enemy will be encouraged to entrigue to Cor=
=rupt them.— Inured to the climate of Louisiana, and with
Constitutions & habits adapted to its changes, the men of Colour
are well calculated to render Service in this quarter, and in
the event of Invasion might be made particularly useful
I think a Corps of three or four hundred might be easily
raised, who would Willingly enter into the Service of the United
States for six months, Provided they be employed in Louisiana.
I wish to Know, how far you might feel authorised to
receive such Troops, and also your opinion as to the expediency
of employing them.— We have News here of a reinforcement
of Spanish troops having arrived at Pensacola, and that
the Indians who had fled, were in English Uniform and doing
Duty in the Garrison.— Would to God, you had orders to take
Pensacola! Had this point of rendezvous for our red & white

Enemies, been taken possession of 18 months ago, the Creek War would never have taken place, — Was it now done, great additional security would be given to New Orleans against all attacks from without.

I am, Sir

With great Respect, & Estem

Your Obt. Servt.

William C. C. Claiborne

Gov. & Cor. Genl.
Louisiana 12th Sept. 1814

Major General Andrew Jackson.

New Orleans Aug.t 21.st 1814.

Dear Sir,

The report of an Armistice alluded to in my last, not being confirmed, is now generally discredited.

Contrary to what I had anticipated, the Battalion of free Men of Colour have not acted to day, with their accustomed propriety.— The great majority were absent from Parade, and much discontent is said to prevade. The Officer have assured me, that this discontent is local, or rather of a personal nature, and not directed against the Government. I however strongly suspect that some Spanish or English agent has made injurious impressions on the minds of these people; but the subject shall be fully probed, and the result communicated to you. In charge as you are Sir, with the defence of the [illegible] to Mississippi which Louisiana is included, I shall consider myself wanting in duty, not to keep you advised of every occurrance which may in any manner affect the safety of this State.

The Pirates & Smugglers who have so long infested the shores of Barataria (in this County) are still in force, and, in the daily violation of laws human & divine

absent. The Legislature of Louisiana, not having furnished me the means which I so earnestly solicited for directing a militia Expedition against this Banditti, it is left for the United States to destroy or disperse them. I have recently addressed a communication upon this subject to Colo. Ross of the 44th Regt, and to Capt. Patterson the Naval Commander on this Station. These gentlemen seem disposed to act with effect - and a combined effort by water & land is in contemplation.

It would seem that nothing was wanting to make Pensacola an English Garrison, but rearing the English flag. I am informed and believe, that Indians in British uniform & under English officers, work daily on the fortifications - mount guard regularly, and patrole the streets at night. Is all this no infringement of the rights of neutrality? Is it admissible for a Stated enemy to retreat to a neutral territory, and there refresh themselves & make the necessary preparations to recommence hostilities? If I mistake not the writers on the Laws of Nations answer in the negative - and state positively, that under such circumstances it is lawful to pursue & destroy

yours

your enemy: — Of one thing I am assured, that such is the doctrine which common reason approves, and I shall be greatly disappointed, if you do not soon receive orders, to advance towards Pensacola.

Genl. Brown appears to have conducted a well fought action in Canada, and if our fleet on Ontario, should prove successful, all will yet be well in that quarter.

It seems to be well understood, that King Ferdinand and his army are at war with the Cortes & their adherents. This may prevent Spain from turning her arms against the United States, for if all her energies should be equal to the quelling of the disputes at home, I much doubt and sincerely hope they may not be commensurate to the reduction of the revolted provinces. The Bourbons, spirited as they lately have been by fortune, are not, I suspect, accustomed to repose on beds of roses. The reign of Louis the 18th promises to be tempestuous and late occasion to indicate the renewal of hostilities be-

tween

Steuben Thomas to the editor, an event by no
means improbable.

I am Sir

with Respect Yr Obt Servt

Yr. Humb. Servt

William B. Blaisdell

Major Genl Andrew Jackson

Comg &c &c &c Mil: Dist

New Orleans Sept.ber 8.th 1814

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters under date of ult.mo, and to assure you of the deep interest, I take in the information they convey. Of the Dangers which menace this Section of the union, I am fully aware, as well of the necessity of making immediate and extensive preparations for Defence. I fear your present force is much too limited to enable you to extend protection to the Whole District. & with my best exertions, I begin to doubt, whether it Will be in my power to give you an Efficient Support. Hence I have taken the liberty in letters to the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, to intreat them to hasten in Reinforcements. Inclosed you have Copies of My letters thereon. They may and I trust Will be obeyed. But to this moment my fellow citizens have not manifested all that union & zeal the crisis Demands, and their own safety requires. There is in this City a much greater spirit of disaffection than I had anticipated, and among the faithful Louisianians, there is a Despondency which palsies all my preparations; they see no strong regular force around which they could rally with confidence, and they seem to think themselves not within the reach of seasonable assistance from the Western States. I am assured, Sir, you will make the most judicious disposition of the forces under your Command; But excuse me for suggesting, that the presence of the 7.th Regiment now at Chifuncta, at or very near New Orleans, will have the most salutary effect. The Garrison at present there, is alarmingly weak, and which is cause of more Regret, Since from the great mixture of persons & character in this City, we have much to apprehend Within as well as from Without. The Smugglers of Barataria under Lafitte at their head are still near this City. The contemplated expedition against them has not set out, and I assure you, I begin to think, it would be advisable for the present time, to postpone it

postpone it; But on conversing with Captain Patterson I find he has received recent Orders from the Secretary of the Navy, respecting this Banditti which makes him greatly solicitous to disperse them. the English have certainly made propositions to Lafitte to join them in the attack on N. Orleans; But which, it seems, were not accepted. Some interesting Documents relative to this infamous Negociation, have been delivered to me, and of which you have copies enclosed. Lafitte & his associates might probably be made useful to us. But of the expediency of using Men of such desperate Character, in any shape I had myself Doubts, and these doubts have been since confirmed by the Opinion of a Board of Officers, whom I consulted. [illegible] During my long residence in this State, I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with its Geographical position, and have thought much as to the best means of defending the various avenues by which it could be approached. The Bearer Col. Shaumburg one of my Aid de camp, is perfectly acquainted with my opinions on this subject, & is instructed to communicate them to you: you will take them for what they are worth, perhaps tho they are erroneous, I have no Military Experience, & can only boast of a tolerable knowledge of the Country. I have also instructed Col. Shaumburg to inform you the disposition I shall make of the Auxiliary Militia force, from this State (until further orders from you) and of the use of the Militia Generally in the event of an attack; But it is for the purpose of learning more immediately your opinions & instructions, upon all these points that I have sent this Letter to you by Col. Shaumburg whom I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance, & in whose prospects my full confidence, He has had great experience, & you will find him well informed

on Military subjects. —

In arresting the Intercourse between New Orleans & Pensacola you have done right. — It was not only a prudent measure of precaution, but of necessity. Pensacola is in fact an Enemy's Port & had our Commercial Intercourse with it, continued, the Supplies furnished to the Enemy, would have so much exhausted our own Stock of provisions, as to have occasioned the most serious inconvenience to ourselves. I was on the point of — taking upon Myself the prohibition of the trade with Pensacola: I had prepared a Proclamation to that effect, and would have issued it on the very day, I heard of your Interposition. I owe it to the Country may blame you, for your prompt Energetic Measures, but in the Person of every Patriot, you will find a supporter. I am confident of the very Loyal spirit in this City, and indeed throughout the State, with respect to the Evils of Treason: I Think with you, that our Country is filled with Spies & Traitors; I have written pressingly — upon this subject to the City authorities & Parish Judges; I hope some efficient Regulations will speedily be adopted by the first & more Vigilance wanted for the future by the latter. —

I have the honor to be

Sir, Very respectfully

Your most Ob. Servt

William C. C. Claiborne

Maj. Gen. Jackson. —

Note. — The papers relating to the Interceptions made Lafitte, were so first thought to be forgeries; But from subsequent information subsequently received

(Private)

My dear Lee,

I know you too well, and
to the kind of man you
have married, to be thinking of my
pecuniary difficulties. If I am able to, for
the first month trouble you with
— But you must think with me
how we can without [illegible] pecuniary
You will find it in the opposite
new Church of your County
[illegible] happy to welcome
[illegible]
[illegible] County in
the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
with the City, and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
from the Chancellor; — [illegible]
Trustees and by the Trustees
Chancellor, as [illegible]
— as [illegible] the City is [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
be.

Could you not write [illegible] to the
Trustees, praying us to [illegible]
Your Presence is greatly desired

—Stewards Office—Confidence to the well disposed Citizen, and Terror to the ill affected.—Printed for the Benefit of the Public.

Gentlemen

I am very sensible of your kindness in choosing me your Captain, and shall always endeavour to behave myself in that station, as I shall think it my duty to do, and hope by the assistance of God, and your good behaviour to be able to perform it to your satisfaction.

I am Gentlemen

Your most humble Servant

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Company of Militia under the command of Captain Pemberton

Gentlemen

Having received a Commission from the Governor, appointing me Captain of the Company of Militia under the command of Captain Pemberton, I am desirous to discharge my duty in that station, with fidelity and diligence, and to behave myself in such a manner, as to deserve the approbation of my superiors, and the good will of my fellow soldiers. I therefore desire, that you will pay a ready attendance to your duty, and be obedient to my orders, as you will be answerable for the neglect of any thing that may happen through your disobedience. I am Gentlemen

Your most humble Servant

Gentlemen

Having received a Commission from the Governor, appointing me Captain of the Company of Militia under the command of Captain Pemberton, I am desirous to discharge my duty in that station, with fidelity and diligence, and to behave myself in such a manner, as to deserve the approbation of my superiors, and the good will of my fellow soldiers. I therefore desire, that you will pay a ready attendance to your duty, and be obedient to my orders, as you will be answerable for the neglect of any thing that may happen through your disobedience. I am Gentlemen

Your most humble Servant

To Mr. Burton Barber a Commissary

Sir

You are hereby required to provide for the Company under the command of Captain Pemberton, under your inspection, the following Provisions, viz. Pay Masters as Batchelors.

Three Shillings per Day, viz. (at the Request of the Soldiers Commander General) to be allowed by Captain Pemberton to the Soldiers, as an Apprentice Pay-Master. His services for the Regiment are very useful to me; they will be dispensed with, the Regiment

the property become by gloom.

I am Sir,
Your Sincere friend
William G. Blackmore

Major
General Jackson.

Private

Governor Claiborne

~~Extract of~~

~~Communication to~~

Lafitte Grenelle &c calls

Sept 10 1814

Maj Gen Jackson

Commanding Mil Dist

Mobile

Governor Claiborne to Jackson.[1]

New Orleans, September 20, 1814.

Private

My D'r Sir, The enclosed paper will give you all the information we have here relative to the fall of Washington. I hope the particulars when received, will prove more honorable, than present reports to the militia of that section of the Union.

I should regret to find that the Capitol of the nation had been surrendered without one manly struggle. I hope at least, the Enemy's advance has not been bloodless. But the next mail will releive anxiety. In the meantime I persuade myself that the whole of the Enemy's force will be captured. This must happen, if the Militia of Baltimore, of Alexandria, and the adjacent Towns, and Countys, should do their duty.

You will observe also in the enclosed paper, some very patriotic Resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans and the names of the gentlemen composing a Committee of safety. It is however proper to inform you that their Resolutions, (altho I believe them in unison with the sentiments of the sound part of this community) ought not to be received as conclusive evidence of the public feeling. The meeting was called by Mr. Livingston, and doubtless with the best intentions. It however was very thinly attended. Mr. Livingston presided, made an elegant speech, proposed his resolutions, and the Secretary Mr. Ross named the committee, and all adopted without Comment or opposition.

The Committee for the most part was well chosen; the greater majority being men of high standing and influence: But the manner of selecting it is not approved by the body of the Citizens, and it is manifest that many have no wish that Mr. Livingston should be a member. I regret it, for his talents would be useful, and I feel assured that at the present crisis, he thinks, and is disposed to act, as every American ought. It has been proposed (and is agreed on) to have a joint meeting of the City Council and Parish Jury for the purpose of cooperating with the constituted authorities, and naming a Committee of defence. In this way Mr. Livingston Committee will be superceeded, but in the mean time it continues to act.

I have on invitation, attended two of their sessions, at the last, an address to the people was adopted, and a letter to you agreed on, which at the request of the *Committee,* I have committed to the care of Col. Foster. The statements of the committee are correct, and the measures they advise would certainly place this State in great security.

But I have expressed to them my conviction, that they had received[2] requests which could not be complied with[3]—that they required of you a greater force, than you could furnish, and that we must draw more liberally, than we had done, from our own resources. At this moment 9 O'Clock, P. M., Shaumburg has arrived, and handed me your interesting letter of the 17th inst. with all my soul and heart, do I congratulate you in the repulse of the enemy, in his attack on Fort Boyer.[4] The Spartan Band who defended *it* have indeed acquired imperishable honor. The event releives in some degree my chagrine at the fall of Washington; or rather it revives my spirits and I feel that we have inherited the saber of our ancestors—that we shall preserve an inestimable heritage of liberty and independence left us by the Patriots of Seventy Six.

I am D'r Sir, with great respect and sincere Esteem Your obdt. Svt.

New Orleans. 21. Sept. 1814.

As Chairman of a Committee of the Citizens of New Orleans I have the honor of Proposing to you a letter on the subject of the Defence of this place which will undoubtedly meet your attention, —

In reflecting on the subject of the communication I am to make, I have thought that as you probably detain you in Florida that it might be useful for the Service if you had a person here who with the title of your aid might give you intelligence of the State of the Country its preparations & means of Defence and other points essential to be known, who could distribute your Orders, carry on such correspondence as you might direct and in short perform all the Duties of Adjutant aid or staff to whom you might repose confidence in your family. the importance of this Place and the nature of its Defence has perhaps might render such an appointment useful. I should you be of this opinion & think that I could fill the Duties of this Capacity you may command my services. My object & I can assure the you other pecuniary

the

County, but I am desirous endeavoring during such absence to my County as I can
consistent absence from my private affairs & professions is necessary to the
faithful discharge of my duties

I have written as soon to Colonel Lee of the
Light Horse that I should write when I knew the Limits to be

Yours Most Obedt Servt

Edm Pendleton

Major Genl Stephen

36

Col. Livingston, Sept. 21st 1812, offering services as Aid-de-Camp.

Major General Jackson

36

Col. Livingston, Sept. 21st 1812, offering services as Aid-de-Camp.

Major General Jackson

War Department

(Copy)

September 25th 1814.

Sir,

Intelligence has been received that the Enemy contemplated an expedition against the State of Louisiana that the Mobile with intention to occupy all the country from Cape Florida to the Provinces of Spain Eastward of the Mississippi. That a devastating Spirit with which the British government now wages war against the United States, looking to conquest and Subjugation with the enlarged means which their Success on the Continent have given them, entitle this intelligence to full credit - Indeed recent accounts state, that they have landed a considerable force at Pensacola which if true leaves no doubt of the object.

Should the Enemy take possession of Louisiana, I need not describe to you, its pernicious effect, not on the interests of that growing State only, but of all that portion of the United States lying Westward of the Allegany mountains. Its whole Commerce would be in the hands of our inveterate foe. It is therefore indispensably necessary to repel this invasion at once, and for that purpose to put forward an adequate force to meet it.

37

In full consideration of this important Subject, the President desires that you will immediately detach five thousand troops of your State in addition to those already detached, which it is presumed have been called for by General Jackson, and that you will hasten them to him by such routes, as with the intelligence you may possess, may appear best calculated to afford the necessary aid in repelling the expected invasion.

As Soon as you receive this letter, I have to request that you will transmit a copy of it to General Jackson informing him of the time the troops called for will begin their march, and of the routes they intend taking, that he may give any advice which appears to him to be proper on either point.

It may happen that the force already under his command and called for by him may be adequate to the object, or that he may wish this additional force to proceed in some other direction than that contemplated. If so, by giving him prompt notice of what is intended, he may advise you of the actual danger, and of the necessity there may be of the aid intended for him. Viewing the danger of this crisis, and its possible consequences, to so vast and important a portion of our country, in the light in which I have placed it, the President has considered it his duty to take this measure to arrest it, aware that too prompt and effectual

a remedy cannot be afforded should the intelligence received be well founded. It is proper however in taking this step to guard against the unnecessary expence of our Citizens, and unnecessary expence, should General Jackson on a nearer view, and more correct knowledge of the actual State of things, think the force already under his command adequate to the defence of the Country against any force the enemy may bring against him.

For the arming, Equipping and supplying of these troops, we must rely in the first instance on the Local Resources, and the arrangements of your Excellency. The Staff which have heretofore been employed for the Tennessee Militia are probably well qualified for this expedition. Herewith enclosed you will receive copies of the contracts for supplying rations, and I must request your Excellency to make such further arrangements as may be found necessary. It is impossible at this time to foresee the funds for this object. The proper Agents must be authorized to draw on this Department at sixty and ninety days until money can be remitted to meet the expenditures.

To guard against any misconception of the views of the President, I wish it to be distinctly understood that the march

of them 5000 more is not to be delayed till you hear from General Jackson, but is to commence without a moments delay after the receipt of this letter.

I have the honour to be

(Signed) James Monroe

The Secretary of War

to

Genl Gaines

1814.

Dear Excellency

Genl Blount

P.S.

To guard against any misconception of the views of the President, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that the march of these Troops (that is the additional 5000 men) is not to be delayed till you hear from Genl. Jackson, but is to commence without a moments delay after the receipt of this Letter

Jas Monroe

His Excellency

Willie Blount

Governor of Tennessee

Nashville

Hermitage October 10th 1814

Dear Genl

Your favor of 19th ult. was duely received & the contents noted; every thing necessary for Mrs. Jackson's trip down the river shall be attended to to the moment she is required. The two thousand dollars was procured at Bank accordingly to your instruc=tions before I left town / & with/ & the Gentleman was waiting for a private conveyance & hand that not had offered before last friday, intended forwarding you the money by mail in post Notes— There was not a necessity for going into Bank for that sum, there being in my hands three hundred & two dollars of your money, on consulting Mr. Johnson thereon, he thought best to draw the amt named out of Bank & retain the money in my hands & disbursed it the use of Mrs Jackson. on what entered will be laid by me untill drawn for for those purposes, this struck me also as the best arrangement.

As respects the sale of your land, the[illegible] stock &

I have conversed with Mrs. Jackson. She wishes an

to do whatever you think best that will be for
your mutual interest, of which I shall
you promptly consult the best Lawyers, upon
all considerations on the subject. It might be
as well not to carry your plans to
the full extent at present, but in the event of
the suit being decided in our favour, not to
make the sale until the mortgage money be
turned out of it, more as to the suit I gave you
in my last from under Linking Land, all the
information yet in my power to send it the
opinion still remains as to me that there is
no doubt of our recovering. The answer will
soon be filed & Mr. John Dickinson will
have returned from their England then con-
clusions of doubtfull can be drawn & I
cannot say more early determination as to the pro-
priety of selling your property. For in any opinion
your plans is a good one, should a loss of the
proceeds not be wanted in the way advised
mentioned —

As I am on that subject, will give my opinion
of what would be for your interest under pres-
ent circumstances, Upon how much too great a quantity
of negroe property, that part not absolutely
necessary for the support of the farms, would
sell on such a credit for paper payable
at Bank as would cause a good price to be
also raised all your other stock must, if
any way could be found to do it to advantage.
After that was done, in my opinion, the remain-
ing negroes stock would produce more profit
from your plans & your property be more
firmly, more safely managed & fully as wealth
should you at any time wish to sell —
The negroes sent to hand for the upper land of
Dr Fields, your adjoining neighbours as well as this
I. has satisfied me of it & I am determined to
proceed down other manager. Your interest
requires a change & altho a proper person is
difficult to find, the risk of getting one must
be run — as I should you was
Mrs Patterson with my consent is about to sell to
Saunders & Mr Chandler 10,000 lb of seed cotton at

four dollars per hundred. delivered here a letter
price might be keeping back, but that is only
a probability & the other is our present loss
or risk of loss —
I have not spoken to Lt Hunter Saunders on
the subject of your letter, suppose
but both on the subjects of your letter, suppose
that unnecessary until I again hear
from you —
Gen Lincoln at Fort Barrys in telling the
continued attack on that place, of the Party of
Britton & 400 associates in arms British & Tories
Indians, has afforded general joy to your fellow
Country. two thousand fine fellows mounted Rifle
men has marched to reinforce and, under
brave Officer, of them in my opinion much
may be effected. but of the dispatch more has
nothing to say —
What would you suppose Sam Linder keeping
two Horses with 20 Dun. Hyson I know is little
of the matter as I had rather such a Horse
ter as I can guess Paralto is as little as he
could be wished. Mr Hutchings has been so

about [illegible] he was to have returned
on the [illegible] but before I knew I was informed
[illegible] on saturday last. that he
he would be here yesterday this week eight
o'clock at night I not come but
Chilton's mail is lost. the runs one mile
out on the last saturday in this month
for one thousand dollars, against a saddle
Horse of Simrod Adams's / you know Baltimore
buck Adams's

There are important times & the present Congress
will have more important duties in my
humble opinion than any Congress since
the revolution. I fear there is great derange
=ment in money matters at the City, many
Bills are unpaid from this Country & I suppose
from elsewhere, there must now be energetick
measures adopted by the Government such
as will badly comport with those extended
Ideas of republicanism so much the theme
for 42 years last, those measures that will do

the times of head are not sufficient to
carry us threw the present storm
I give the news of last two or three mails
would fill a half dozen sheets, which will
not attempt presuming you get the papers,
Was I at Nashville would send
your mind, all your friends are well
with best wishes I remain
your friend
James Parton

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson

Commander in Chief of the

Seventh Military District

Mobile

Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson

Commander in Chief of the

Seventh Military District

Mobile

Head quarters 7 M. District
Mobile Oct.r 11.th 1814

Dr Sir

yours of the 6.th inst reached me last night, and I have barely time to answer by this morning Mail it is wanting- I have made a pro Tem, appointment of an aid de camp, which will be kept open until I hear from you- It is necessary that you should signify to the Secretary of War, your acceptance or non acceptance- so soon as Congress acts upon the subject founded, the offices will be appointed, on that event your last wishes will be attended to- on the receipt of this advise me your determination of acceptance or non acceptance- The enemy since the affair of the 15.th inst.t has remained very quietly in Pensacola awaiting reinforcements- I hope to be able shortly to remove them- with a tender of compliments to you family and best wishes to yourself-

I am very respectfully
Yr Obt Servt
Andrew Jackson

Capt.n John Reid

44

Mobile
Oct. 11th

25

Captain John Reid

Franklin

Mail

Williamson Capt.

State of Tennessee

Mobile 9th Oct. 1814 — Answd 16

Capt. John Reid
11th Oct. 1814.

Mobile
Oct. 11th

25

Captain John Reid

Franklin

Mail } Williamson Cty.
State of Tennessee

Mess. Pres. Oct. 1814 — Answ. 18

Col. Geo. A. Gates
11th Oct. 1814.

nicessity of a knowlege of field evolutions
and good discipline when contending with a
regular foe - And should it please God to
Give me health, my exertions shall not be
wanting -

I shall write you, that war is not for the disgrace
attached to our national character, the burning of
Washington would be a good thing - Indeed it
has already produced something like energy -
the force ordered to your relief when organized and
properly disciplined will be calculated to do
much - much has been said to palliate the
conduct of the President and the Secty of war
in the disgraceful scenes at Washington - But
it will not do. They were greatly to blame -
The tardiness of Winder in his preparations to meet
the enemy; and his conduct on a former occasion
was convincing proof of his incapacity to command
and with the same propriety that they attempted
to Justify Mr Madison & Mr Armstrong ought

they be Justify the conduct of a commanding offic
in running with indifference the improper conduct
of his Subaltern officers

We have no domestic news I send you a
Packet of News papers - please let me
hear from you as soon as convenient -

accept Sir, the assurances of the high
esteem of your friend Wm Carroll

47

No 1 50

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Commanding 7th Military District
Mobile

Town of Mobile. 21st. October 1814.

My Worthy Father,

Your kind letter of date 11th. instant has just come to hand also one from my dear Rachel; it is with great pleasure I hear of the Health of all except poor Betsy whom I hope will soon recover. I enclose you duplicate accounts for transportation on Lt. W. B. Lewis A. D. C. to Genl. which I beg of you to deliver and take up my note given for 678.50 Cents and receive the balance of $15 which you will please hand to my little wife for her use. I found the distance much greater than I expected and most of People make it more than I have stated in my accounts. I dare not write you any thing about the Army as we are well, and likely to do well, you will hear much 'ere many days. Our batteries keeps resounding the Northern Victories, and I hope will help a little for our own in time to come.

The General has been sick, but now in Health and more beloved than ever I knew a man in my life — The Government is coming out in the large way. 5.000. Tennesseans now in the field will keep you busily employed: and will enable us to do any things — I would write you more

48

lengthy, had many things interesting. This is a dreary
pitiful Role! and a place of much dissipation.
therefore has no charms for me.

@ly love to all the family.

And may the Lord grant you, and all belonging
to you, every blessing that's desirable.

Remember me to Squire Sanders
he is a man I have a great regard for.

Adieu, Yours affectionately

Robert Burns

Cole. R. Burns

Public Service.

Free. Robt. Butler
Asst. Gen'l

Cols. Robert. Keys
Asst. Insp. Gen'l.

Mail Free. Nashville Tenn.

Nashville Oct. 21st. 1814.

Dear Genl.

The Eastern mail has arrived. the Secy. of War orders that the 5000 troops from this State be made ready and held subject to your order, Government having just recd. information from our minister at Ghent, that the proposals of the British Minister are of the most haughty and insolent Kind; that twelve of fifteen thousand troops would sail from Ireland for New Orleans, and Mobile, in the month of Septr. You may therefore expect that you will have the theatre of war this winter, and be assured sir, that every effort will be used on my part to effect your views.

The Secy. of war directs that the troops be sent down the river unless otherwise ordered by you. I know not the Governor's views on this subject, but will remark, if we go by water that I shall have a well disciplined Army against, I arrive at New Orleans, being determined to pursue an old method of training the troops on the boats. Will you please inform me if any can be had at any point, I Know in spite of every exertion we shall be deficient. If we go by water, Arms can be had from New Port conveniently or indeed in any way - Shall I bring a large supply of powder & lead?

In haste your friend

Wm. Carroll.

50

51 MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM CARROLL TO JACKSON.[1]

NASHVILLE, October 25, 1814.

Dear General, You will be advised by the Governor that I am ordered by him to take command of the 5000 troops from this State, and transport them to New Orleans.

I have scarcely time to recapitulate the preparations I have made. I have made a requisition for Sixty days rations for the three thousand troops to be rendezvoused at this place as well as a requisition on the Qr. Mas. Dept. for Camp equipage, munitions of War, and Boats.

The Boats will be ready and let me assure you that one week will not be spent here, until we are on our march, and as we may expect to reach New Orleans without head winds at this season, you may calculate that our voyage will be as short as it is possible for the exertions of man to make itt.

There are two barges and eight Keal boats at this place. if the flat-boats are not ready, against the day of rendezvouse I will freight the troops in the barges and Keal boats.

I am fearful about the East Tennessee troops. Genl. Coulter is not, as I am informed, the most active Officer. I have therefore to facilitate their movements, sent Maj. Baxter this morning to East Tennessee, to push them on with all possible dispatch, and that they may the more easily pass the Muscle Shoals, I made in due time a requisition for ninety thousand rations to be delivered at the foot of the shoals. This will be done; and there will, I hope, be little dificulty in getting empty boats over the Shoals.

I trust you will beleive, that nothing better could be done, when it is considered that I am ordered down the river. I have made all the requisitions necessary for Genl. Coulters Brigade. Everything in detail next mail. 51-A

In haste Dear Genl. yr. friend

Hd. Qrs. Nashville,
Nov. 15th 1814.

Dear Sir:

Your letters of the 28th & 31st. ultimo from Pierces Mills, I had the honor to receive by Fridays mail. It is most generally improper and unmilitary to disobey orders. There are however some instances when it may be thought justifiable, and I hope when you are made acquainted with my situation, that you will not only justify the step I have taken but think it correct.

I have acted under the conscious belief that you will do so. On the 21st. Octr. last I received orders from Govr. Blount through his Adjt. Genl. Col. Hynes, to transport the three thousand troops from West Tennessee down the River to New Orleans. In obedience thereto, I have used every exertion to procure the means of transportation and supplies of all Kinds. I have succeeded. The troops are nearly all here. The Boats for the transportation are now ready. The supplies are at different points between Nashville, and Edyville, and if we go by water the first & Second Regts. will leave this place on the 20th inst. I have therefore after mature deliberation and, consulting Col. Hynes, & Major Reid come to the conclusion to descend the Mississippi River. The Cumberland River is in good order and the Ohio is high and I am well satisfied that we shall reach Natchez at least ten days sooner, than if we went by land. Part of our meat Rations are Killed and transportation on that account will be much increased. The number of waggons necessary for an overland march could not be procured in less time than two weeks Nor would the contractor be ready in a shorter time. Added to this the late rains would greatly impede the march of the Troops by land. I send Mr. Eakins

direct to your Hd. Qrs. under the impression that he will reach you before the mail, that you may order me if necessary to disembark at Natchez, and that the means of transportation may be furnished.

Provisions I will have along. I had hoped to have sent you by Mr. Eakins the strength and condition of the West Tennessee Militia, the number of Arms etc. The deficiency of arms, I will have supplied in some way. It will not be so great as I expected perhaps four or five hundred stands. I have received a letter from Col. Jas. Baxter, giving the pleasing information that the East Tennessee troops will be ready to march soon after the day of rendezvous, that the waggons for transportation, will be prepared.

I have written to Genl. Coulter to proceed to Fort Claiborne with all possible dispatch, and there, as well as from other points report himself to you.

I have only to repeat, Sir, that I have acted with the best views. If I have done wrong, I am answerable to you, and my Country, and I shall rely on the Justice of both for my justification.

I have the honor, to be

Respectfully

Your friend

Wm. Carroll
Maj. Genl.

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson.

53

Washington 6th November 1814

Dr Friend your letter of 1st received, it gave me much satisfaction to hear from you and our friends in that quarter

Tennessee has indeed distinguished herself by her prompt return in forwarding troops into the field in this the Western people have shewn themselves the commencement of [redacted] have set an example to the [redacted] States, the want of the patriotism of the Eastern States, the old States, has almost overwhelmed our Government the Eastern State particularly has appeared and still are opposing the Government, not only in those States at home, but they are a dead weight in all our publick acts, in voting for support of our armies

Congress are now besieged in Philadelphia yet in attempting to raise armies and raising money to carry on the war, true (that in my opinion) they have been much too long in proceeding in these most important and necessary measures it is painful, to hear the opposition of the Federalists

p. 54

The subjects at pre[illegible] before the House
of Representatives [illegible] excite much
interest as the question for the establish=
ment of a national Bank, and augmenting
the duties on spirituous liquors
The Bank question comes on to day
it is very doubtful whether it will the
receive your members I believe will
vote [illegible] Kentucky and Ohio will be
divided but I think that in these State
a majority of the [illegible] are in favor
of the Bank, for [illegible] part I cannot
see it is not a [illegible] of policy
In [illegible] and one in which a
very large majority of the U. S are
determined to support, we must find
means of carrying it on, and some
circulating medium must be
had to supply the want of gold and
Silver a deposit once was thought that
Treasury notes will not answer the
purpose, but now Secretary of the
Treasury has said he cannot do with
out a Bank, Our National credit
is nearly gone, our armies are in
want of supplies north and south
we are threated at every point by the
enemy and we must now either
use every means of repelling him or
submit and this lady is the time for
to act, to Yield to the Enemy or

American will consider the people there ought
and will agree to any [illegible] to preserve
their Independence, and the main
[illegible] depends on Americans alone
we are the only free people on the globe
and our success in maintaining our
Independence depends much upon
preparation for meeting the enemy in the
field at the opening of the next Campaign
with an adequate force, under these circum-
stances each Country man will cheerfully consent
to pay Taxes, and lend their sons into the
field and therefore ought to be as little
on account determined to be pressed with
the least of those three Evils.

Congress are about to augment our
army, for State protection 140 Reg.ts are
is proposed to be raised, a nother bill
for filling the Ranks on the old establish-
ment I am please to hear that Starkly
is out, Stark of the Law says to augment
the army for him and to
Caffery is nominated, in the mean
time I would recommend that you get
some Gentlemen in that Country to write
to their members here to let the Congress
know the reasons why the letter

I should like to hear from you
often, I do not expect to be here
longer than the last of December
I have requested the Legislature to

of Kentucky to appoint a Successor as
soon as they meet, I have a large family
all dependent on my accommodations and
though it is highly flattering to be ob
this moment a member of the Nation
al Legislature, I am fond of the
the State of Ky can appoint one more
able to discharge the high duties
so eminent on the officer that will
not admit he could serve another
that it was the wish of his County
my best respects to all. Geoffery
Clk. Hays Clk. Jackson & Lt. F.
Little Jackson her and husband
is the first wish of his Country and
every friend of his Country here looks
forward with pleasing hopes every
day to hear that the Good old Jackson
has gained the Enemy and peace
of his native Country and drive the
foreign Rascals from this Land of
Liberty and freedom. Remain
dear Col. your friend

Geo Walker

Ac. 5213

Judge Talmin Stat. 18th Feb. 1814

Sir Yours of the 20th ultimo reaches me on my march for Pensacola, and I had hoped on my return to have had the pleasure of meeting you. The detention of the troops I should direct for the defence of this section of the country wants a head for their direction - New Orleans demands my immediate presence and I shall set out for it in a few days, I am now on my way to endeavour to make the necessary arrangements for my departure - Should you not reach me before my departure, I shall send you written instructions to Judge Talmin for your government in the defence of this section of my District, to the command of which you are appointed until the arrival of Major General Jackson from Georgia, The station I give you will be stationed at the Cut off, fifteen miles from Mence, whom you will visit before you proceed to Mobile unless you should be enabled to reach me from there to my departure for New Orleans - My visit to Pensacola has given such an alarm to the British and their Indians as to produce very beneficial effects -

56

The Indians I am convinced will abandon their British allies or in case they do not, they may be easily destroyed. The arrangements I have made to send a strong detachment of mounted men and Indian warriors under command of Major Blue, with those marching to join a force from the Cherokee nation from the command of Genl Winchester, will I flatter myself be adequate to the destruction of the Seminoles and other Hostile Indians. It would afford me much pleasure to see you before I leave Mobile. I have been much indisposed of late. and have not yet recovered my health. For the defence of the District of Mobile I am compelled me to make use of all my energies to, but be prepared to the large British force which is said to be destined for the Southern country. Should it be landed. You will please advise me of your wants. I have the honor to be respectfully Yr Obedt Servt

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Commdg
7th Mil Dist.

Genl James Winchester
Ud States Army

The Post rede
in this Chand
to Genl Mein
[illegible] Chin be
[illegible] Stephens
not he ver
to Chickadaw
the same

Maj Gen Jackson
18th Nov 1814

Public Service
A Jackson Majt Genl
Paid 20

Brigadier Genl James Winchester
On his way
to Mobile

I will take this
and deliver it
chester should he
lead the reach
[illegible] he would
ce give to the rider
agency with
orders
Th Butler act
de camp

Extract of a letter to Barring Bro. & Co. London from the letter book of Anto. de Frias & Co dated Havana, 20th Novr. 1814 and signed by V. Gray of said House.

The British troops and Indians retired on board the British Vessels, and moved down to the strong forts, nine miles below the City, which to secure their retreat and entrance again when reinforced they blew up and spiked the Guns. Consequently as I before anticipated, all trade to that quarter [and] from thence is cut off, as Pensacola was immediately declared to be under blockade, and all neutrals in port whether loaded or not ordered to withdraw immediately, which was done.

Pensacola was taken possession of in consequence of its having been for some time occupied by the British forces, who made it their headquarters and kept the British flag flying, not only in their Camp, but also in the Spanish Forts. This act of impolicy was suffered to be committed by the Governor, an old man without the knowledge of and contrary to the orders of the Capt _____ of this Island, thereby commiting the neutrality of the Province without the consent of his superior and soverign.

Admiral Cochrane was in Jamaica on the 7th. Inst. and was to sail for Pensacola on the 30th Inst with an expedition, against Louisiana and Mobile, but General Jackson who commands there having anticipated his views, is beforehand with him, and has a force more than sufficient to meet any which the Admiral can carry against it. however we shall soon know the result here, and you shall receive information thereof.

Vincent Gray

Ac. 5213

Head quarters 7th M. District
Mobile March 21st 1814. 8 o'clock A.

Dr Genl

I have this moment rec'd yours of the 17th instant dated 100 miles above Fort St Stephens — It would have given me great pleasure to have seen you before I set out for N Orleans many things I could have said to you verbally, that cannot be contained in a letter of Instructions — I set out in the morning therefore cannot now attempt to give you Instructions upon receipt of your letter — from which place you can depart the Troops, and make such arrangements, and dispositions of them as you may deem necessary after perusing the Instructions sent you for your Government — I have only to add, that when I marched to Pensacola, a Mulatto man named Bozeman an inhabitant of this place stole out in the night, and gave information of my movements to that place, I have enquired for him since I returned and it is said he is [redacted] the Creek boundary of The cut off for Mrs Hollingsworth with you to have him apprehended, brought before a court Martial for his conduct as a citizen who was in the pay of the British when this fellow reached there the Commandant of Pensacola will order a general court Martial for his trial — Examples must be made of such persons, or no operations can be carried on in this country but what our enemies will be informed of — I have had this fellow three times up but never could make the necessary proof — I have now the proof and he could be arrested — he lives in this place [redacted] and may be taken up as soon as he leaves home — I am going to the Creek boundary to meet the Georgia Militia

I have ordered a general court Martial for the trial of the mutineers of Fort Jackson, to meet at Mobile where Jeffries is confined — If just one is not used in declaring the court they will be acquitted — if 30, 7 may sit Just Majority to keep an every Regt. & Corps Dolphin a Double Officer is ordered to detail the court Should you see Col. Dolphin at Fort Montgomery it might be well to give him instructions to detail

Yours Truly

57

Jersey and an Adjutant Officers— If Genl Coffees Brigade is not too far on advance of Capt Trimble on their— march to Natchitoches, order him to follow & report to Genl Coffee— Should this be the case order him to cut off the cutt off Saint that part of Genl Coffees Brigade— ordered for duty under the command of Major Blue of the 39th and report himself to the Major for orders— I have been much under pond of late and write in great pain—

With a Tender of My best wishes

I am respectfully

Yr Mo. Ob. Servt

Andrew Jackson

Maj Genl Comdg

Brigadier Genl

James Winchester—

Brigd.r Genl
James Winchester
Judge Toulmans

Mail

Col Johnson
Fact Clarborne

Major Jim Nicholson
21st Nov 1814

Brigd.r Genl
James Winchester
Judge Toulmans
Mail

Sd Johnson
Fact Clarborne

Major Jim Nichols
21st Nov 1813

Sir

New Orleans 21st Nov. 1814

We just learn by a vessel from Pensacola that you have oc-
cupied that important point there is an undoubted wish among the Americans here
that you may retain possession of it during the war, every principle of Self Defence
requires this measure and there is none in the laws of Nations which forbid it, either
from weakness or [or] hostility the Spaniard have permitted it to become an English post
where expeditions were prepared to invade us and where their fleets and armies found
a secure refuge. Pensacola will garrisoned & their Depot at Apalachicola destroyed
the English must be deserted by their savage allies. & the first steps of their threatned
invasion will be rendered so difficult as to embarrass all their future Operations -

Will you allow me Sir to call your attention to the subject
mentioned by the Committee of Defence, of the proper points for fortifications
on the Several approaches to this City, very little reliance can be placed upon
State Exertion, the Legislature have appointed a Committee of defence but I am
greatly mistaken if any thing Efficient be done unless by your Agency - Should
some one be authorised specially by you to Confer with them it might have
a good Effect - With attention & some expence we are invulnerable - without
it the strength of our Country is useless & we are an easy prey to the first invader
our Defence will be chiefly Militia & Militia never fight well unless behind entrench-
ments -

I should an Engineer be wanted either for works at Pensacola
or those to be erected here, permit me to recommend Mr Lacuriere Latour he
is regularly educated to that business in the best Schools of France & is a
man of perfect honor and integrity & speaks both french & English fluently
Should you want a Man of this Description the Character I give of him will
be confirmed by every man of respectability in the place

I have the honor to be with the great respect

for

your Mo Obd Ser

Edw Livingston

Majr Genl Jackson

57

No. 21

Fort Hoddesfoord. 17
24

Major General Jackson

Head Quarters
N. Orleans
Mobile

[illegible]

N.S. 21

Major General Jackson

Head Quarters
N. Orleans

Head Quarters 7th Dist
Mobile Jan. 22d 1814

Sir

I have waited with great solicitude your arrival in Tchapes from the time of your letter of the 20th ultimo that I should have had the pleasure of receiving your communication announcing your departure for New Orleans, and plan that required my disappointment in this expectation, as I could verbally have given you a more extensive idea of this section of the country, and more particularly have drawn your attention to its weak points, than I shall be enabled to communicate by a letter of instructions.

The enemy having been driven from Pensacola, they may be induced to abandon it, as a place of depot and concentration for their troops, and betake themselves to Appalachicola, and from thence attempt to penetrate the country by the creek territory, take Fort Jackson, and as an supplies from that quarter.

This you must guard against with vigilance. Keeping up a frequent communication with Colo Hawkins the Agent of Indian affairs from whom you may derive much information. To guard against an incursion by way of the Creek country. I have ordered Major Beun of the 39 Sixty with the detachment spoken of in my letter to you of the 18th Inst. from Sudgo Talmins, to scour the Escambia Yellow Water, and if his supplies would justify him to strike the Seminoles in their towns, and destroy their crops. I have also ordered Lieut Hawkins

Nov. 18th 1814.

at the Head of his own warriors; and such auxiliary force as the Governor of Georgia may think necessary for the purpose, to attack the Seminoles and Hostile Creeks from thence. Add to this I have instructed Majr Genl de Saint Ruh who commands the Georgia troops, on their way to this place, if he should upon enquiry of Colo Hawkins, that his warriors and those troops that might be by the Governor of Georgia were not adequate to the accomplishment of the object intended, to march with the whole of his command, detach such number as he might conceive competent, for the purpose, and immediately after effecting it to repair to this place.

I have ordered the Brigade from East Tennessee commanded by Genl Coffee to march directly to Fort Montgomery.

You will find stationed at Forts Montgomery and Claiborne Genl Taylors Brigade, about two thousand strong, Colo Alphins Regiment, and about three Hundred of the Madison and Mississippi Territorial militia there; and at Fort Bowyer the Second and third Regts of U. S. Infantry, with four companies of the 7th and one of the 39th which will give you an effective force, exclusive of the Indians (all of whom you are authorized with the Choctaw Regt of the Tombeckbee to call into service) of four thousand one Hundred and fifty. Add to this the twenty five Hundred on their march from

Georgia, and two thousand fifteen hundred Tennessee and upon which there an effective force of at least eight thousand. Which States will be competent for the complete protection and security of this Section of the district and to afford one or reinforcement if required. The measures must be stimulated, and kept in the field. To give you the ideas of the Secretary at war on this head I enclose you a copy of a letter received from that department of the

The general Order of the 19th Instant prescribes an order from the War department of the 19 letters relative to the repair, and safe keeping of arms, will claim your attention. The Security of arms in the district demands the utmost expedition in the organization of a corps of Artificers for their repair. Before I close this communication, I must bring to your notice the enormous means of the enemy for penetrating this country as far as I have been enabled from various sources to collect them. They first intended to have carried Fort Barrancas and Charlotte, around the Bay of Mobile Pensacola and Alabama, around the Indians to war, drawn them to their standard beyond across the territory to Mississippi, produced an insurrection of the negroes, cut off all supplies

from the upper country. and thus compel the lower country to surrender at discretion.

The attempt agreeably to the original plan of operations, was made upon Fort Bowyer where the enemy were nobly repulsed. But they may again renew their attack upon an augmentation of their forces. Every exertion must be used to to strengthen and support this important fortress which forms the key of communication between this and New Orleans from whence the supplies must necessarily be drawn. I again repeat this point must be maintained. The gun vessels on the station may be expected to cooperate with you for that purpose. I have ordered commanders alterations to be made in the Fortification of the Point agreeably to a plan submitted by Captain Chamberlain, under the direction of that officer. Which will claim your first attention. I have added to the Fort since the attack of the enemy guns of a large caliber, and I feel a confidence when the alterations proposed are completed that ten thousand troops cannot take it. The enemy may attempt a landing at Pascagoula and from thence to penetrate the country in that direction, and by that means cut off our supplies from New Orleans.

But I flatter myself that our Gun Boats on the Lakes, will be enabled to keep open the communication. Should the enemy effect a landing he will be without transportation, and command must be cut off before he penetrates the country far. I leave the principal part of the troops encamped at Fort Montgomery as the most eligible point to cover Mobile, check the enemy from Pensacola, and afford relief to Fort Bowyer if invested by land. Part of the reinforcements arrive you will use your discretion in posting them in the best positions to give security to the country committed to your care. You will endeavour at all times to gain the earliest information of the movements of the enemy. to enable you to Judge of his intentions, and thus to guard against, plans which he may make to mar his real designs. The 2d and 3d Regts of Infty are equal to any troops in the world, and their officers not inferior to any. They may be relied on for the execution of any order within the reach of practicability. For them the post of honor is the post of danger. The Militia are fine materials, but not well officered. I have appointed Captain

William O Allen Esq Assistant Adjutant
Genl and orders him to report to you -
I have also appointed Lieut Charles Stephens
of the 3d Infty Assistant Inspector Genl and
leave him subject to your orders. His Capers of
those Gentlemen of whom you are acquainted
with, And the latter I recommend to you as
a practical well informed officer and inferior
to none of his age -

With the foregoing remarks I assign
you the immediate command of this Section
of my District - That is to say from Pensacola
to the Eastern limits of the State and as far
North as the River Tennessee. Upon all matters
not mentioned in this letter you will use your
discretion and take the steps in your opinion
best calculated for the defence of the country
committed to your protection. Keeping me
always advised of every occurrence worthy
of communication - and pay due regard to any
time I may from time to time give you such further instructions
you may receive as I may have in my
power to afford you

I have the honor to be
respectfully Yr obt Servt
Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

Brigadier Genl
Samuel Hinds
Mobile Mi Ty

Major Jno Pickens

22 Nov 1814

Judge Anderson will please to turn this
letter and hand it to its address on the
arrival of the Senate.—

Brigadier Genl
James Winchester

Nashville Tenn

I think the three letters might
be published.

Sir

As the Enemy are now at our Doors I beg leave to withdraw the request for any Relief which I may have made for my Son. I shall be equally ready to serve in any Capacity in which you may think I can be usefully employed - the Moment you favour me with a Letter it will find me at the Head of

Your Most Obd.

& Humy Servt

Edw Livingston

14 Dec 1814

Cant Livingston

Decr 14 1814

Ans

Major Sir Chester

Chas Lawton

Major Gen'l Stockton

Head Quarters

Camp Sumpter
Feb'y 14 1814

Fame Ct in Gen[l] ward Fair Ground Decem[r] 16th 1814

Dear Gen[l]

I wrote you some time since to state
but apprehend from your movement to New Orleans
my letter did not reach mobile in time for you
before Gen[l] Jackson's letter, that you had not for a
long spell of time rec[d] any letters from Mr Hutchings
or myself which is most unaccountable / The prin
=cipal business of my last letter was informing
you of young Mr Sims having applyed to know
if I was authorised to sell your Land. I replyed
I had been authorised to sell, & then requested
a particular description of the Land & the price
which with the approbation of Gen[l] Jackson
have given him, viz twenty dollars p[r] acre, which
has been forwarded to Philad[a] & young Sims
seemed to think the proposal would be accep
=ted of & the greater part of the purchase money
paid down - Gen[l] Smith has agreed that the
land belonging to the heirs of Sam[l] Donaldson
may be sold at that price but that you must
be responsable for the titles by my letter to
Mobile I wrote fully on this subject & requested
you positively to decide as to what I purchased

68

to them, that he wished to have any part of the

Negroes thanks Dr to a pain pried in the event
of purchasing the Land —
I would have taken up Your Note for two
thousand dollars, that became due about
12 days since / having about that amt of
yours in my hands / but took the liberty
of reserving it for 30 days in consequence of
payments to the Branch Bank on 10th Inst.
at the expiration of which time will pos a
tively take it out of Bank —
I have not yet been able to get an overse
for your farm. at last such an one as
would please me fully will not do / I
fear you will be a negro out of Packet
Aaron came down about Nashville with
two of Genl Donelsons negroes finishing to
ride Home, stopped at a Mr Odens Stable a
short distance in this side mill Creek, he
was discovered, Oden, a White man & his negro
fellow, got to the Stable while Aaron was
in, the negro fellow was sent in to take him
& Oden stood at the Door with his gun
ordering Aaron to give up or would shoot
him, however Aaron dodged the negro fellow &
darted Out into the Door, which they

was Bars across. Odem caught him at the
Sheffield for about 20 yards when Odem
fired & Hayes retiring himself with a Knife
he then Ran to him & fired at him, his gun
was loaded with shot, & got the contents
in his Back & Doctor may is fearful he will
not recover. It was quite dark when there
was shot, The opinion of those who heard
the circumstances that Odem was justifyable
Colonel Hays himself had chartered a
30 Ton Keal Boat for Mrs Jackson & Mrs
Butler, the owner who steers the boat is a
man, he finds his own hands, the
good him four hundred & 20 dollars to
New Orleans, It will cost about 100 more
than a flat boat & handy, but the Keal
will go down much quicker & the will
get off much sooner than to wait for
the building of a flat, the Boat will
be nearly Loaded, that is Harman Hays
who goes with the Ladies will have the Load
made up of corn from your House &
Mr Butlers, or so much of a Load as will
not hend any risk on the river, I will write
again shortly & truly yours
James Jackson

69

Mrs I expects to get off in 10 days. I was at your House day before yesterday. Andrew was unwell but hope he'll recover by the time Mrs I is ready — your negroes stock &c &c in the events of selling your Land would all, except the Horses

NASEFILLE Dec. 3

Major Genl Jackson
New Orleans
Mail

Jamesd Dickson
Dec 2 1814

bring a full price at twelve months credit if this sale goes into effect, consider it would be much better than this sale you had in contemplation, write me soon & fully on the subject. The farm must go on this year. I expect in any event & any thing I can do for that purpose shall be done

NASHVILLE Dec. 15

25

Major Genl. A. Jackson

New Orleans

Mail

gives directions
about the disposal
of Houston's negro
man, had he
not better go to
Madison County
M. T.

16 Decr 1814

Ac. 5213

Head Quarters 7th D
New Orleans Dec 19 1814

Sir I have only a moment to spare
before the departure of the Express (I
brought Mr Laurences letter) to tell
you that all is safe here, and no
change has taken place in the movements
of the enemy since I wrote you by
Mr Rose - My troops under the
command of Gens Carroll and Coffee
are within my entrenchments and
I hope to meet the enemy
upon equal ground whenever he
may see with me a disposition
to meet our strength -

Excuse me for again repeating
to you that Mobile point must be
maintained & the last extremity and
supported if necessary - Accept
assurances of my respect & esteem
Respectfully Yr. obt. Servant
Andrew Jackson
Maj. Gen. Comdg

Gen. Armstrong Secy of War

10-a

Maj Gen Jackson
New Orleans
19 Dec 1814

Brigader Genl
James Winchester
commanding
Mobile M T

Ac. 5215

Head Quarters
7th Mil. District

Adjutant General's Office New Orleans
3d December 1814

General Orders.

The Major General commanding the 7th Military District has
been absent for a few days on his return reports will be made to the Adjutant
General's office which will be designated and are clearly shown established
in General orders.

Extract of General Orders 11th December 1814

The Major General returns to the General orders placing Lt.
Colonel MacRea in command of the troops in the State of Louisiana
so much of the General orders said to exist in this district as
prohibits General Courts Martial from taking up any new cases until
the one which may have been before them is completely finished
is hereby rescinded.

Extract of General orders 13th December 1814

The appointment of Doctor Bacon Asst. Apothecary is hereby published
to the army — The Doctor will immediately enter on the duties of
his office —

All returns for Medicine in future will be made through
the Hospital Surgeons of the Asst. Apothecary, and all Regimental
Surgeons, or mates (where no Surgeons are) are strictly required to
make their reports to the Hospital Surgeons at this place as required by
the regulations —

Extract of General Orders 15th December 1814

Major Gen.

70-C

Major General Andrew Jackson Commanding the 7th U. States Military District declares the City and environs of New Orleans to be in a state of Martial Law — and orders that in future the following rules be rigidly enforced, viz, every individual on entering the City from the Lake or Fort Petites Coquilles shall be arrested and held for examination — no person shall be permitted to leave the City without a permission in writing signed by the General or one of his Staff — no Vessel, boat or craft will be permitted to leave New Orleans or Bayou St. John without a passport in writing from the General or one of his Staff or the Commander of the Naval forces of the United States on this Station ——

The resignation of Thomas Gales Esqr. is accepted to take effect this day and Augustus Hamer Esqr. is hereby appointed Judge Advocate of the 7th Military District ——

Extract of General Orders 14th December 1814

Edward Livingston Esqr. and Abner L. Duncan Esqr. is appointed Volunteer Aids-de-Camp to the Commanding General

Mr Jacques Latour Junr for Engineer and Louis Livingston Esqr Assistant, all of whom will be respected accordingly ——

True Extracts By command

Edwd Butler
Maj. Genl

Published to the army
Mobile 11 Jany 1815

C. L. Robinson
aid de camp
to Genl Coushatta

J

Head Quarters on board the transport

Decr. 20th. 1814.

Sir,

I have arrived within twenty miles of the City of New Orleans with my own Boat and a few others, The balance are in my rear and not in sight at present, but we were altogether last night at dark and have been dispersed by the Storm of Wind which blew in the night.

I have determined to send an express back after the Boats in the rear, and will await here until their arrival, or the principal part of them, and will then fall down to the place destined for our encampment.

The incessant winds which have prevailed have retarded my arrival, altho we have used every exertion both by night and day to get forward. We cordelled our Boats yesterday along shore, when the River was most rough. We can now march down by land when ever it may be necessary. The rear of the Boats I hope may get up in a few hours and when they arrive, I will hasten on to our Camp directly.

I am sorry to state, that while Col. Haynes was on board of my Boat this morning, one of the Wheels of the Machinery of the Steam Boat was broken, and it was utterly impossible for it to proceed further up the River. It will return back again to New Orleans and the Captain will deliver you this letter today.

You may be assured that I will use every exertion to get down so soon as I can hear from my rear, which I am afraid experienced much difficulty last night and perhaps some danger in the wind.

We had the most fortunate weather to Natchez and have had the most disagreeable since we left that place to the present moment. I have had no sleep for two nights.

70

Your friend

Wm Carroll Maj.Genl.

Maj.Gen

Baton Rouge Dec. 26th 1814

My Dear Genevie,

Hearing that a British Fleet had arrived on the Southern Coast, and menaced New Orleans, I immediately adjourned the Supreme Court of the Mississippi Territory which was in session, and departed with every practicable expedition, To make to you a tender of my services, in defending our Country against the Common enemy, in any situation where you might find me useful, to yourself in discharging the arduous duties, which devolve on you in the present emergency. — I ask no Compensation, — no rank, except such as may confer on me for temporary purposes. — I shall reach New Orleans early on Wednesday.

Writing this morning with your aspy Mon^r. De Branch, the bearer of dispatches to Gov. Holmes. and Gen Thomas, He intercepted a great with his Corps. and not having any rule acquainted with the Country. I recommended it to him to put the dispatches into the hands of a young Gentleman who was in Company with me, and intended joining the army under your Command. Gen. Hugh Davis

71

of the Mississippi Militia. She has returned for the purpose of delivering these dispatches in as short a time as possible.— Lieut. Davis is very worthy of confidence. and I am satisfied will perform the service he has undertaken. in as short a period. as any man in the United States. If the Militia are ordered out he will return. as Lieut. of a volunteer corps of Artillery.

A Barge arrived at Natchez on Wednesday last. and reported that the Kentucky troops 3000 strong would reach that place. on Thursday or Friday.= Until a general battle on Mr. L Branch waits Heath's movements.

Com. d Genl.

Jackson Miss.

Gl. Pinckney

Maj. Genl. Jackson.

Maj Genl Andrew Jackson

Mosrs 2 Brant & New Orleans

George Painter
Ab Oct 1814

Maj Genl Andrew Jackson.

Present

New Orleans

Camp 6 Mile below Orleans 31st Dec.
1814

Ally Worthy Father.

The enemy landed on our shores - we attacked them on the night of the 23d and should have captured the part of them that fell for the mirness of fog which settled down, which rendered it so dark that we could not scarcely distinguish our own men - they however made nearly as [illegible] prisoners - and killed and wounded about seven Hundred and twenty as reported by deserters which have come in - On the 28th the enemy advanced on us with a view to storm but found us too strong - we opened our artillery and a subsequent fire of deserters say we killed one hundred and forty and a distinguished officer among them - our pickets are almost constantly skirmishing and our artillery at present thundering upon them - you may rest assured Washington people are not idle. and I trust in God we will beat them soundly I think their numbers doubtful but

cannot think them more than four
thousand effective, among them near
one fifth black rascals —

When Kentucky arises
I am with Lafayette at them & trust —

You shall hear from me
further occurrences and of particulars adieu

Give my love to my Mother and
the family, and should my lovely
Fanny be with you kiss her for her
father a thousand times and shake
my manly Tom by the hand. —

Farewell. May God in his
Kindness permit us all to meet
once more. Such is the prayer of your
affectionate Son

Peter R Buell

Col R. Hays

The General desires to be
affectionately remembered
to you. God pursue him
and grant him victory.

Colo. Coben Camp

near Nashville Tennessee

Proposals

For publishing by subscription an historical Memoir of the Campaign in Louisiana and West Florida during the winter 1814 - 15 - illustrated with plans and charts and embellished with a portrait of General Jackson by Major

---

~~TITLES of the several Plates included in the Historical Memoir of the Campaign in Louisiana, during the winter 1814 - 1815, which is to be published~~ by Major A. Lacarrière Latour, late principal Engineer of the 7th Military District of the United States Army.

1st. PLATE.

A Portrait of General Jackson, ornamented with a basso relievo representing a view of the battle of the 8th January 1815, drawn by Mr. J. B. Sel, painter, in N. Orleans.

2d. PLATE.

A General Map of the seat of war in Louisiana and West Florida, shewing all the fortified points & encampments of boththe American & British armies, also the march of Gen. Jackson's army on his expedition against Pensacola.

3d. PLATE.

A plan shewing the attack made by a British squadron on Fort Bowyer, at Mobile Point, on the 15th September 1814.

4th. PLATE.

A plan of the attack made by the British barges, on five American Gun-Boats, on the 14th December 1814.

5th. PLATE.

A map shewing the landing of the British army, its several encampments and fortifications on the Mississippi, and the works they erected on their retreat, as also the several posts, encampments and fortifications made by the several corps of the American army during the whole campaign.

6th. PLATE.

A plan of the attack made by Major General Andrew Jackson, on a division of the British army commanded by Maj. Gen. J. Keane, on the 23d December 1814, at 7 o'clock at night.

7th. PLATE.

A plan of the attack and defence of the American lines below New Orleans, on the 8th of January 1815.

8th. PLATE.

A plan of Fort St. Philip at Plaquemine, shewing the position of the British vessels when bombarding the Fort.

9th. PLATE.

A map of Mobile Point and of part of the Bay and of Dauphin Island, shewing the position of the land and naval British forces investing Fort Bowyer, the batteries erected, the trenches opened at the moment the summons was made to the garrison.

the work will be comprised in one 8°. volume and delivered to the subscribers at five dollars payable at the delivery — the price to be raised for the non subscribers —

subscription will be received at —

Adjt. Gen.ls Office New Orleans
January 1st 1815

Hd. Quarters
7 Mile District

Genl Orders

The Major General tenders to the troops he has the honor to command his good wishes for a happy year, — this day is rendered memorable & highly honorable to his troops —

His thanks are tendered to the army, and particularly to those officers & men of the lines of artillery for the distinguished manner in which they have been served. The whole has met his wishes and are entitled to his gratitude. —

Walsh Major Hughes —

The contractor will issue half a gill of whiskey round to the troops.

By command

Robt Butler
Adjt Genl

Cat 6 Covers
Aug 1825

Camp Battle ground Six Miles below Orleans

2nd January 1815

Sir

In compliance with your Order of the night of the 23d of December, when forming for battle, in sight of the enemy, who were formed in an elegant Line the 2nd battalion was progressively headed by myself & Lieut. Col Gibson Staff Major & the rear of the same Lieut. Col. Dames Battalion & the Staff Station in the head of the first battalion and Major Butler in rear of the whole I advanced my line in good order keeping my left with the line of fence which you ordered & the line was within thirty or forty paces of the enemy standing at Trail Arms I fell back into the line and immediately ordered a fire, which was done most gloriously and with a good effect, the enemy returned the fire, done but little damage I then ordered the line to advance keeping up a steady and well directed fire-enemy retreated about two hundred yards, where they made a stand the line keeping up a tremendous fire and advancing, they were again forced to retreat & took shelter under the post & Rail fence adjoining the levee I ordered a charge in order to dislodge them which was executed with great alacrity and bravery the enemy falling back on the levee still keeping up a severe fire on us, which was not more than fifteen paces from the post and rail fence that I had taken from them I here done them great damage in this charge the line was somewhat disordered and split by a garden or Orange grove nearly in the center of the line, although the fire ing was strong the brave Officers and men tore them off and charged with great rapidity & the Right having up the levee and the Left standing fast occasioned a Vacuum in the line where this garden or Orange grove was, the enemy retreating from the severe fire poured this Vacuum threw part of their troops through this

gard — and put on us below a very severe fire the enemy
on the Right still Keeping up their fire and a reinforcement on
their left caused me to draw the men back on the ground
where we had drove the enemy from, I there halted in
order, and waited an Expectation of the enemy advan
cing they did not, while halted at this place, I descry
ved a Squad of men standing immediately on the
ground where we had made the first attack, I drew
the line to Stand fast that I would draw them up
thinking that it was the gard that had been left with
some prisoners which we had taken at that place
I rode up within fifteen or twenty steps of them & and
them to move up and joine their line, they asked who
I was, I Answered and they Saluted me with a fire
which killed my horse and wounded myself in the
Leg I returned to the line with an Expectation that
they would Advance but instead of Advancing they
moved off I then marched the Colum to where a
part Our Losses, there formed, and waited at last thirty
Minutes, but discovered no enemy I then March the
Colm up through the Sugar field where I found
the balance of your Brigade

with Regret I announce to you
the loss of some brave Officers and Soldiers who fell
on the present occasion, it would be too lengthy
for me to name every Officer and Soldier who acted
nobly, I do say so far as I saw, that I believe
that there never was a Set of men who acted
with more energy and done their duty more
faithfully, you will herewith receive a Report
of the killed wounded and missing as the greater
part are slightly wounded. I am in hopes that
may Speedily Recover, I am informed that our
prisoners in the hands of the

treated so soon as Circumstances of things will admit that a speedy exchange may take place

I am as ever Your affectionate Friend

R N Dyer Co.

To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant

Col Dyer's
Pt Coupee Regt
Battle 23d Dec 1814

Brig Genl Adair's Brigade

Camp below New Orleans

Return of the Kill'd wounded & missing of Gen Adair's Brigade of Ten Vol. mounted Gunmen, in the Battle of the 23d Dec 1814

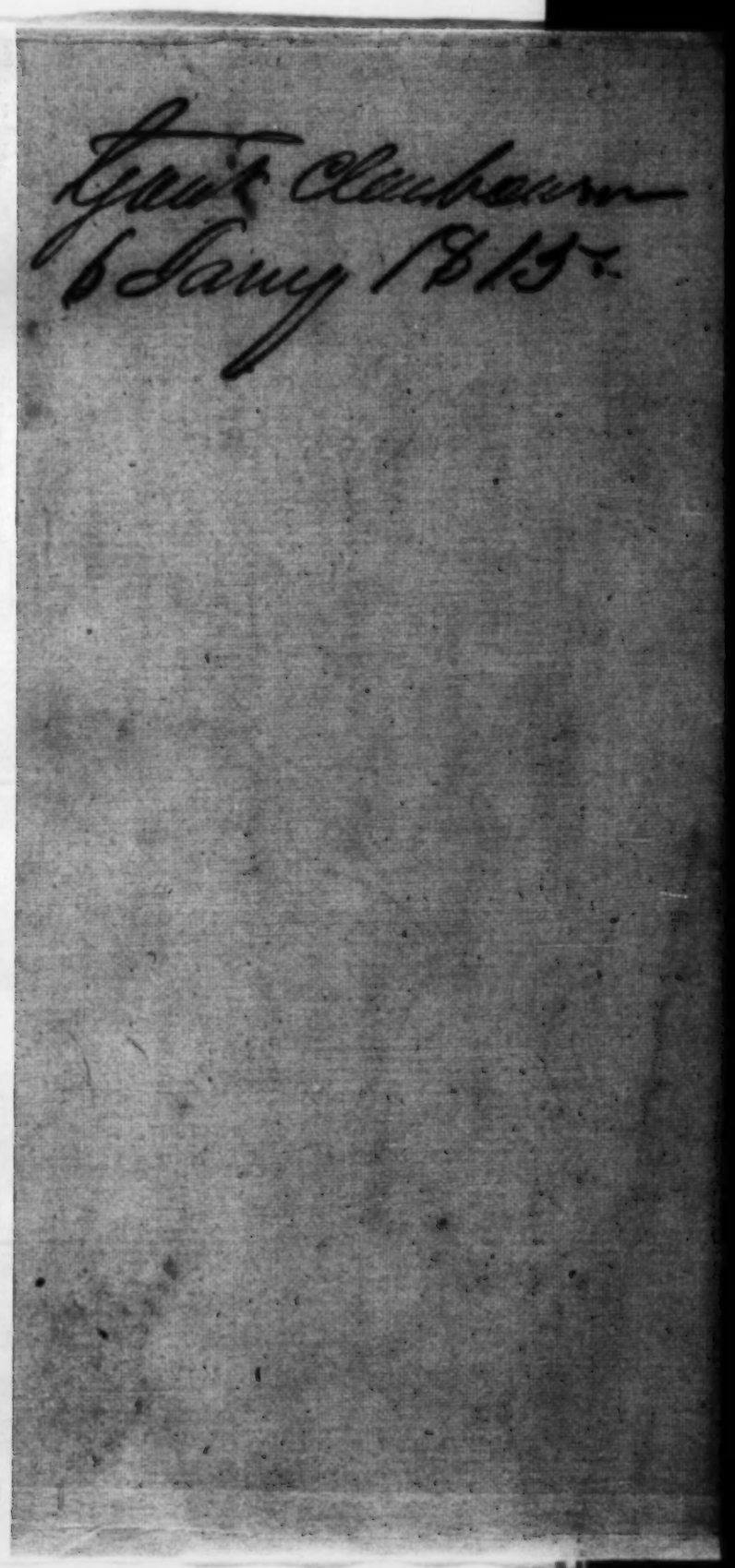
Col Dyer
Report of the
Battle 23rd Oct. 1814

X

Major General Jackson

Head Quarters

Fort Mc Clary



Gaut Clenbourn
6 Jany 1815.

New Orleans January 6th. 1815.

No. 14.

I have no time in sending you the examinations of the Prisoners brought this evening from Chef Menteur.— they have been questioned seperate & apart; their statements go to shew, that the Enemy had recently been reinforced; that other forces were expected, and that they were engaged in opening a canal some where.— the free Negro Man, who was formerly a prisoner at New Orleans relates his story with much apparent candour, & you will find it in many parts corroborated by the others.—. I must confess, I am not without apprehensions that the Enemy may attempt a passage to the Gentilly Road, by the Bayou near the fortified camp and in front of Bouttaonic's plantation.— It may be I am in error, but from the representations made to me, I am of opinion that that Bayou is an available point, & that it ought to be well guarded.. Col. Shaumburg applied to the Quarter Master General this Evening for transportation for the Militia from Chifuncté;- if he furnishes transportation, Genl Mc Carnes with 300 Men will be here in a few days

I am

Sir

Yours Truly

William G. B. Blackstone

Maj. Genl. Scott

Comdg. 7th Military District

Major General Jackson

Head-Quarters

pr Express.

Governor Claiborne
6 Jany 6 1813

Major General Jackson

Head Quarters

Fayetteville [illegible]
[illegible] 6 1813

Camp. 4 Miles from New Orleans 6 Jan. 1815

Dear Spottswood,

We arrived here on the 23^{d} Ult. amd that evening the Yankees, made and attempt to surprise the Admiral, There were only about 2000. of our Army up, but though they brought upwards of 5000. men into the field, they were driven back with a considerable loss. I am sorry to inform you poor Conran[?] fell on this occasion.

The enemy are in a formidable position about a mile in our front, nor do we know when we shall attack them, Whenever it is done you may expect to hear of a very considerable loss. Duty is excessively severe, we are on picquette, or fatigue every day. I send down my keys by the bearer,and will thank you to take the trouble of opening my trunk and portmanteau, and send me two parcels of tea you will find in them, also a pair of shoes with buckles on them and a pair of grey gaiters. will you give my compliments to Capt Meach and tell him I will be much oblige to him to send me some segars, as we cannot get one here for love, or money. the cold is very severe here and we suffer exceptionally from it. I hope you will be able to join us soon, but unless you are quite stout, you are better for the present where you are.

Sampson is in the grenadiers, and Sinclair is gone to the Light Infantry.

The Sergeant has particular injunctions to be careful of the Segars, as they will be invaluable here,

I am dear Spottswood

truly yours

Danl Mc.L Donald

Lt. R.S.Fus^{rs}

New Orleans January 7th 1814

Sir,

I submit to your consideration Mr Baldwin from Pittsburg; - He comes by order of his Constituents on business of importance to the Government, & the safety of their Property, & as supply circles to Colonel Butler of Steubenville; - As for arms, I have said, that some can be furnished until there from Pittsburg, which you may expect, shall arrive. - Mr Baldwin seems greatly desirous to obtain a few field Pieces; - I know not how he will, I thought, you could not spare any; but he wishes to apply to you in person. Colonel Butler, has with him about five hundred Kentucky; - I do not think him to be any to remain in the Service.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Robert G. Harper

Major Gen.l Jackson

91.

Gouverneur Clerbaum
7 Janv 1815

New Orleans Jan.y 7.th 1815.

Sir,

In conformity to your orders received on last Evening, near midnight, General Jabatet was instructed by me to dispatch a confidential Messenger immediately to Labretonniere to acquire information relative to the Report which had reached Mr. Seré of Bayou St. John, & by him communicated.— The Bearer, an intelligent Man, was accordingly sent by General Jabatet upon his representations, it seems there is no foundation for the Report. ——

I am,

Sir,

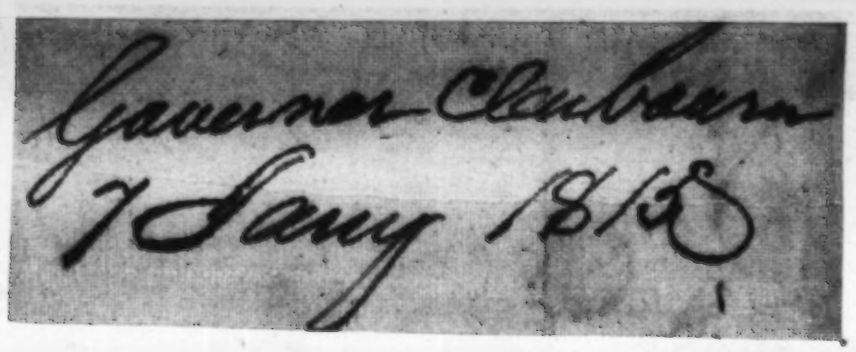
Very Respectfully

Your Ob.t Serv.t

William C. C. Claiborne

Major General Jackson

Commanding 7.th M.y D.t


Governor Claiborne
7 Jany 1813

Head Quarters
Septa Militia

4th Decr 1814

Major Genl. A. Jackson

Sir

Commodore Patterson has been down opposite Villeres canal, and is of opinion the enemy will attempt to cross a force this evening for the purpose of attacking our lines on this side. (+ it is his opinion that) the States - Villeres Canal is cut out to the river. That the enemy have about 1,000 men on fatigue, and about 1500 men, which appeared to be ready to march in any direction I order'd. - That the enemy appear to be engaged in landing some cannon down apparently to prepare to cross over.

with great respect your
Obt. Servt.

David B. Morgan
Brigr. Genl. Comdg
Septa Militia

Fort Morgan
Aug 15th 1815

Major Genl A. Jackson
Head Quarters
New Orleans

87

of your Battles of the 23d, 24th, 25th and perhaps others about that time in the last month - our confidence in you and in your whole army and in perhaps three fifths of the population of the lower Country is as great as it need be [illegible] belief of your success over the [illegible] of the lower Country, but still we are anxious to know that [illegible] for myself I feel anxious on the score of friendship, of Justice and as it relates to the welfare of the Union, it relates to the reputation, the unsullied high and growing reputation of the Commander [illegible] many in Army, as it relates to the safety and tranquility of the people of the lower Country, as it relates to the future prospects and well being not only of them but of the population of this whole South western section of the Union; and more [illegible] anxious for your success because the Enemy should be most severely chastised for their unprovoked barbarous and savage conduct and [illegible] at every other [illegible] where they gained a momentary advantage since the declaration of war - they should be whipped in this world like dogs who have murderous habits [illegible] and in the world to come they should be forever banished from Heaven presumed - the latter will be their lot, and whilst they are near you I have full confidence they will be treated as they deserve at your hands, in the field and elsewhere - the former must will be unsuccessful unless the Devil should get by the ears which is not impossible. Peace is desirable at all times on honorable terms but of foreign Nations probably [illegible] Nations on a Continent beyond all comparison the Country upon [illegible] determination to enforce and [illegible] for justice &c such peace would be only of short duration after the end of European War - my dear [illegible] dear between Nations are the same as in case of Men

between man and man, one or the other should positively worship, or be at peace - any stage short of that never fears to be good thing; and of course never desirable - I have laughed at the ignorance and impudence of the Enemy, who came to think that a humble American, because they can corrupt and overthrow by such means the rotten Governments of the old world. it never occurs to them that each American has a greater real interest in his Government than all the people of any of the Governments of the old world have in theirs, viz, that each American has his own respectable and beloved people to support in their independence by means of his own bright honor, his country, wife, and thousands of privileges - in a word an American fights for all that is dear to a freeman, and an Englishman fights for nothing and finds himself merely because his superiors order him to do so on those terms - I am as usual

your friend

Mitchel Brown

His Excellency

Majr-Genl A. Jackson

U.S. Army

New Orleans

Head Quarters
Adjutant Militia

Camp Barrett Mississippi
8th January 1815

Major General A Jackson

Sir

I have been obliged to re-
treat about one mile & a half, and with
difficulty have been able to form again.
I have to ascribe my retreat principally to
the Kentucky Regiment under Col Davis,
running soon after the commencement of the
action in our line; the men broke and I
could not rally them. My force is only
now, about half what it was at the commence-
ment of the action, the men have ran away
& one fine killed, they whole force is now
about 800 men, Many of them badly armed,
and all much fatigued, have not eat any
thing since yesterday. I have sent for provisi-
ons. The weather is so thick that I cannot
see 150 yards. I calculate on attacking the
Enemy at day light. I can refresh my men a little.
I have received your orders by Mr Lafuta
and feel anxious to obey — but I am

89

afraid my men are not good plucks.
I could wish some more men if they
can be spared. I am told about 300
men are at the Powder Magazine, but
have no Arms. Mr Lafete will hand
You this, who will inform you further

Respectfully Your Obt
David D. Morgan
Brig. Genl

Inspector Mr Lafete Genl; will return to this
place immediately.—

I certify that the foregoing has been carefully examined and
that it is a true copy from the Original; and is filed
with it in consequence of it having been written with
a pencil and subject to become defaced.—

Asst Adjutant
Inspector Genl

90

From B. Genl Morgan

8th January 1815.

Original enclosed & written
with a pencil —

[illegible]

Camp 3 miles below
New Orleans on the
West side of the river
Jan. 8th 1815

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson
Com. 2d Div. W. Lt.

Sir

It is an unpleasant task
which has devolved upon me to communi-
cate to you the following detail of oc-
currences at Camp Morgan on the oppo-
site side of the river this morning
About 5 o'clock A. M. we rec.d
information, from our troops employed
in observing the motions of the enemy,
that an English force was landing at the
distance of a mile & a half below our
Battery. Col of the Kentucky militia
was immediately detached to that point for the
purpose of disputing their landing, with or-
ders, if the enemy proved too strong, to retire
up the Levee without confusion or disorder
and to keep up a constant fire until they
should regain our own works - In the
mean time by order of Gen.l Morgan the fol
lowing

disposition was made of the troops that re
mained at the Breast works - Col. Dickson's
Regt. of drafted militia and 3 to 350 men
were placed on the extreme right Col.
Dickson's consisting of 130 men on the ex
treme left 760 Cavallery mustering 254
in the centre - After the detachment of
Kentucky militia had regained our works
they were stationed on Col. Dickson's
right mustering about 150 men in conse
quence of a manoeuvre of the enemy of
intimating an intention to turn that
part of our line. In the space of a few
minutes after the return of the Kentucki
ans, the enemy presented another column
advancing upon our left - Without de
lay we commenced a fire from the three
pieces of artillery which I had erected a few
hours before the British troops had effected
their landing - When the last mentioned
column had marched up within 60 y.ds
of the left of our line where our artillery

they fell back & inclined to the right. The troops composing that part of our line began immediately to recede it was not with in the power of the officers to rally the men who after firing not two rounds apiece without changing their position in the greatest possible disorder & with the most precipitation, leaving the left an other alternative / the enemy / having met little or no opposition sealed our breast work on our right / but that of stopping our army of retiring likewise — —

The force of the enemy did not exceed four hundred men —

In corroboration of my statement respecting the dismay with which the right were inspired I have only to add that their flight was so opposite to order & regularity that but fourhundred remaining of our thousand & upwards to be accounted for & our loss in Killed and wound could not have exceeded fifty

I take the liberty Genl. of suggesting to you what has most probably presented itself already — the necessity of ousting the enemy from Camp Morris and if suffered to remain in their possession cannot fail to annoy our Camp — With sincere respect I have the honour to be

Your Obt. Hble

Servt

D. V. Voelckel

acting

Brig. Major

93

Report of the Rank and file of the army under the immediate command of Maj. General Jackson

Jacksons Lines
8th January 1815

	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates	Total
Artillery & Marines & at the Batteries	8	6	140	154
Colo: Geo. T. Ross's Comm.d 7044 Inf.y and City corps	100	106	1081	1287
Major Gen.l Carrolls Division	85	102	1227	1414
Brig.r General Coffees Brigade	55	57	692	804
Adjutant General Arden's command No report, but did not exceed	"	"	500	500
Cap.t Beales company City Riflemen No report	"	"	40	40
	248	271	3730	4249

Camp McCarty January 10. 1815

Soldiers,

The Expectations of Your General are fulfilled—
His most sanguine hopes are realized!!—

You are now recompensed for Your nights of watch
-ing and Your days of fatigue!—

The Foe came flushed with his Conquests in Spain
and puffed with his success at Washington;— he vainly
hoped to force a passage for Your lines,— to add one more
to the list of his Victories,— to lay New Orleans in ashes
And riot upon the Opulence of Your fellow Citizens.

You have looked with an Eye of Contempt upon every
means however novel and horrible which he made use
of to terrify You and have proved that tho' new in the
Science of War, You can be inspired with an Enthusi-
-asm that will strike dismay into the boson of the hardest
Veteran— Led on by Officers who had hitherto borne
Conquest and Terror in their Van, the twenty-years Veterans
approached with a rashness which Evinced their determi
-nation to Carry all before them; but Your Coolness— Your
Firmness— Your deliberation— Your bravery Defeated their attempts

the ground may be covered with the dead, and the air rent
with the groans of the wounded.

Soldiers! — You have torn the laurel from the brow of
Germany! — You have proved yourselves worthy the heroic
[illegible] — You have indisputably established your military
reputation! — You have taught the foe upon the field
of battle — You have convinced him that you
will encounter danger in every shape — Yea death
itself in support of your liberties! — The 8th of January
will be hailed as a day of jubilee throughout the
Union and you will have the honor of being reckoned
among the saviours of New-Orleans —

New Orleans Jan.y 13.th 1815.

Sir,

I enclose you a report, which will show you the present state of the veteran Corps of New Orleans. — Since the affair of the 8.th on the opposite shore, the 1.st & 2.nd Reg.ts of Louisiana Militia are much reduced; — I have given however, the most positive orders that the fugitives should be looked for & compelled to return. —

Doctor Rogers who is much occupied in attendance on the wounded of the enemy, mentioned to me on this morning, that they appeared a great desire, that their baggage or rather Knapsacks might be sent them, which they say contain among other articles of clothing, a Spare Shirt — the Doctor requested that I would mention this circumstance in order, that if you thought proper, the wishes of the wounded of the enemy respecting their Baggage, might be mentioned to the English officer, who might be the bearer of the next Flag: — The Doctor adds, that the clothing of the wounded, particularly their Shirts, are much wanting by them. — I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Ob.t Serv.t
William C. C. Claiborne

Major Gen.l Jackson

Governor Claiborne
13 Jany 1815

Major General Jackson
Commanding No 7th Mil.
Britain Head Quarters

Major Genl Jackson

Commanding the 7th M.

District

Head Quarters

New Orleans January 13th 1815.

Sir

An Gentleman has just arrived from Chef Menteur, but brings nothing new. — The Enemy's Vessels in Lake Borgne on yesterday, had their colours half mast, whether on account of the defeat of the 8th or the death of their Commanding General Pakenham, I cannot tell, probably the latter.

Lieutenant Borgne in a letter to me, represents that he has not artillerists to manage four Pieces of artillery, and Suggests that Two Six pounders now at Chef Menteur are useless; — The Lieutenant regrets his hard lot, at being continued at Chef Menteur if is Solicitous to be relieved. — General Toledo, was across the River on yesterday I can inform you the State of things there. — my occupations in the executive Department, have been so incessant to day, that I could not cross the River, as I had intended. — But on tomorrow, I Shall cross at an early hour. — If you have any good news from Plaquemine, I pray you to communicate it to me. — If the Enemy Should be repulsed at that Post (as I hope in god he will) we may calculate on the

invasion of Louisiana being entirely abandoned

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Ob. Servt.

William B. B. Claiborne

Genl. Thomas Cushman
13th Regt
Albany

Major General Jackson
Comdg. 7th Mil. Dist.

Head Quarters
7. Mc. District
Sir

Camp 4 Miles below N. Orleans
18: Jan: 1815

The repulse which the enemy met with on the 8th has Plunged Great Gloom to their hopes. Their Loss on that day, was prodigious - exceeding according to their own account as well as to ours, 2600 Amongst them killed is our Gen[eral] Packingham the Commander in Chief, & Major General Gibbs who died the day after the action Major General Keane was wounded, but not to loss. Their army is at present conducted by Major general Lambert, who, if I mistake not, finds himself in a very great perplexity. If abroad he cannot - to retreat is Shameful Reduced to this unhappy dilemma, I believe he is disposed to encounter disgrace rather than ruin, Lastly, as soon as his arrangements for this purpose are effected, returns to his shipping This, at any rate, is the danger to which many symptoms seem to point Probably, when it is attempted to be put in execution I shall accompany him a little distance.

If ever there was an occasion on which Providence interfered immediately in the affairs of men it seems to have been on this. What but such an interposition could have saved this Country?—Let us mingle our joys & our thanksgivings together.

At a moment when my feelings are thus alive I should do violence to them if I did not hasten to offer you my thanks, as well for the good disposition you have manifested, as for the important services you have rendered.

With the highest respect I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obt Sr.
Andrew Jackson
Major Genl comdg.

PS I must again entreat that when the troops with the arms shall arrive at Natchez you will use your best means to have them hastened to this point with the utmost despatch—leaving the man who had been entrusted with the transportation of the arms to send to me in Confinement. A. J—

Prisoners on board the fleet to be received at the Petite Coquille, or at this place.

The prisoners at New Orleans to be first exchanged, wounded for wounded, and well for well.

After the Officers are exhausted, men for men. May select the particular Officer if they require it.

Andrew Jackson

Maj.Genl. Comd^g.

[Obviously relates to the agreement for the Exchange of Prisoners signed Jan. 17, 1815 (Corr.II, 145); perhaps J's instructions to Livingston.]

Nashville Janr. 26th 1815

Dear Ginks

Last Tuesday mail brought us
the glorious news of the defeat of the British
on the 8th Inst. a victory unequaled since the
war commenced —
Mrs. Jackson on wednesday / day before yesterday
with Mrs Colonel Butler & Mrs Major Overton
in company, under special care of Doctor
Williams Butler took their departure for
Orleans & am in hopes they will have a safe
& safe passage. the man into whose with the
Boat & takes the Ladies down, Mr Grim. is
a worthy man, has been very accomodating
& no doubt will continue to be so this worthy
of a recommendation to any person who
may have occasion to travel up the River —
The Ladies were on the point of setting out
when the first news of the approach of British
to New Orleans reached us, but the the had
every confidence in the result, Colonel Hays

myself & other friends advised them to defer
setting out untill something decisive occur-
ring in our opinion a company formed,
the hand now gone with the consent & good
wishes of all their friends / &c

I have not heard from Mr Sims since
my last, relating to your Land. Nor has
any thing occurred in your business, worth
to write about &c

I have never seen such general joy on
as was created by the defeat of British, the
most sanguine expectations were exceeded &c /

Gen Washington / when you see him / that he
have nothing worth communicating to him
at Orleans. that I wish him to aid our friend
who takes this Letter down, in procuring a
passage — all things well

Sincerely yours

James Patterson

100

25

Major Genl. A. Jackson
head Quarters
near
New Orleans

mail 3

Jamie Jackson
26 Jany 1815

25

Major Genl. A. Jackson

Head Quarters

near

New Orleans

mail

Nashville Feby 6th 1815

Dear Sir,

Whether I may be home plagued a little with my old complaint since you after the Battle of the 23? Inst and I felt grateful at the gallant conduct of Genl. Coffee and his brave companions, and altho' I wished that the Enemy would afford you an opportunity of shewing good to fact I was mistaken and much gratified that upon orders thrown over to fill up the Bayo so as to prevent the landing of the Enemy were not obeyed - that non-compliance looked a little squally but still as they were on land I did not regret that they had landed feeling confident of the result of a general Battle - all your arrangements for defence bespoke you the General & the patriot, and your Battle of the 8th Inst. manifest to the world that you and your brave men are genuine Heros - for such conduct you and they deserve every good turn and heareafter - you have immortalized yourself & I rejoice that the good work of saving a valuable country has fallen to the lot of an inhabitant of Tenn. and her brave sons in conjunction with our brave and patriotic neighbours of Kentucky & the lower Country your whole force including regulars are natives of this section of

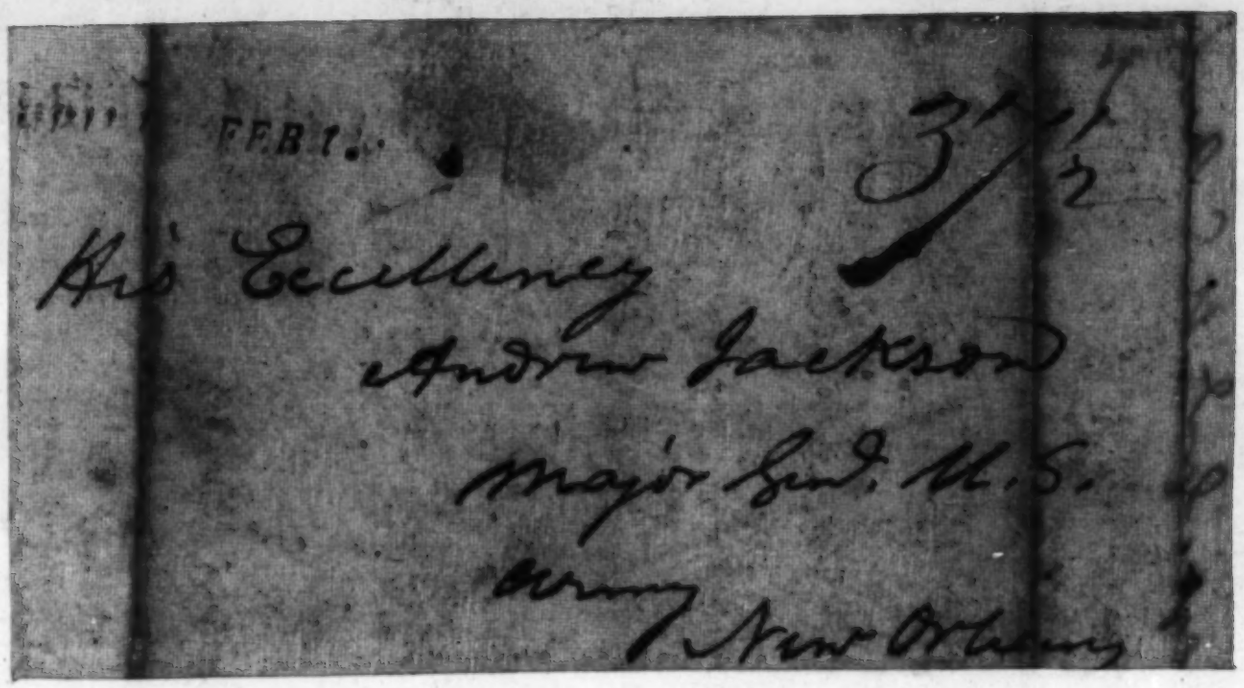
the Union - what are the Enemy about now since their retreat? - Governor Shelby the patriot has recommended it to his Assembly to call out and hold ready for service to be well armed, equipt and supplied at the expense of the State 10.000 men for a six months tour to act under your command if needed - how magnanimous is such conduct? I have no doubt but that the Assembly will comply with his recommendation - About the middle of January 1500 of Mr Bowyer's Landed at Point Peter on St Mary's and took that place from a Capt. who commanded there - we don't know the particulars - Genl. Floyd commands 2000 Militia at Savannah - I don't know what force that is unless it be Col. Mccalls, Macdonis and his runaways from Pensacola who you started from there - The last advices from the London Lead talk strongly of war vigorous war with America on a grand scale - Pakenham was expected to make a figure on that scale - If Wellington was to come he would soon tie Pakenham - they are all alike - brave when opposed to our folks - but they certainly are brave - they don't conquer enough to bring their good luck with them - we understand here that the Kentuckians with you behaved bravely - Genl. Adair is considered a brave and skillful Genl. - I was glad when I heard that he was to accompany the Kentucky troops - I hope that Genl. Jackson is with you before this - Pray let me know how your

health is— I believe I wrote you some days ago that Genl White had resigned— I expect Parsons will succeed him— nothing late from Ghent nor Vienna—

yours truly

Willie P Mangum

Maj. Genl
Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. U.S. Army
New Orleans

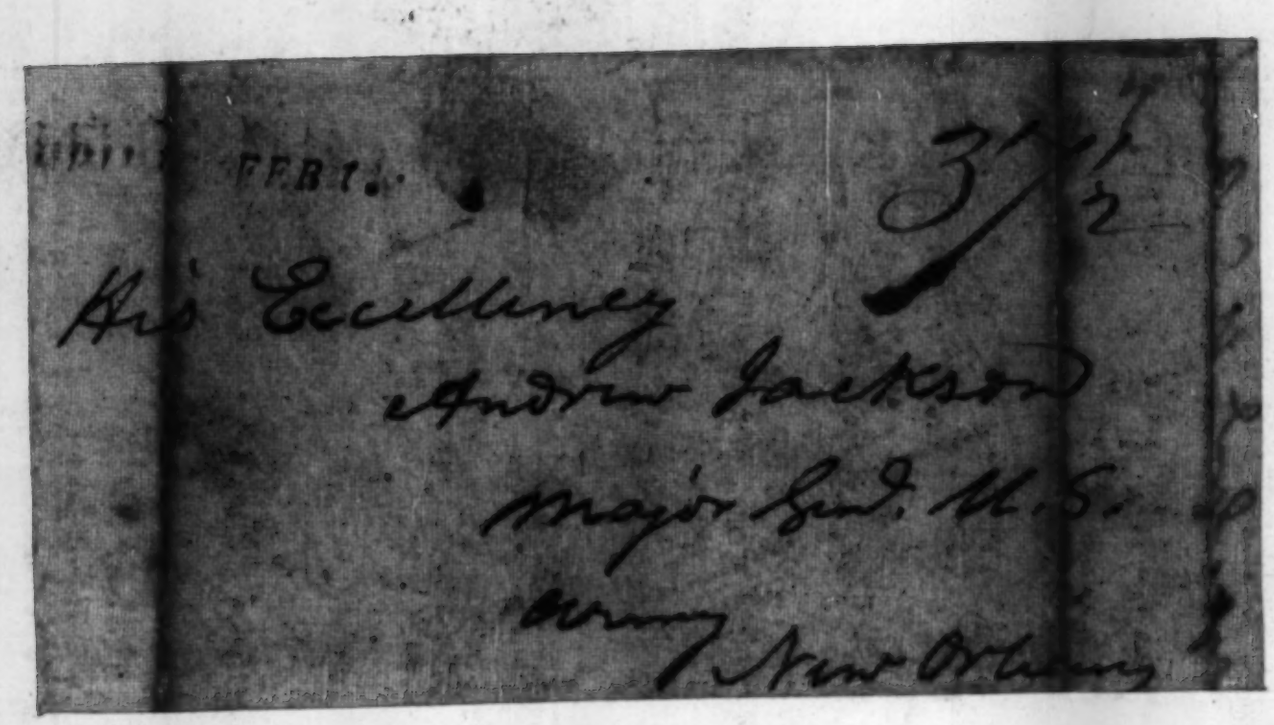


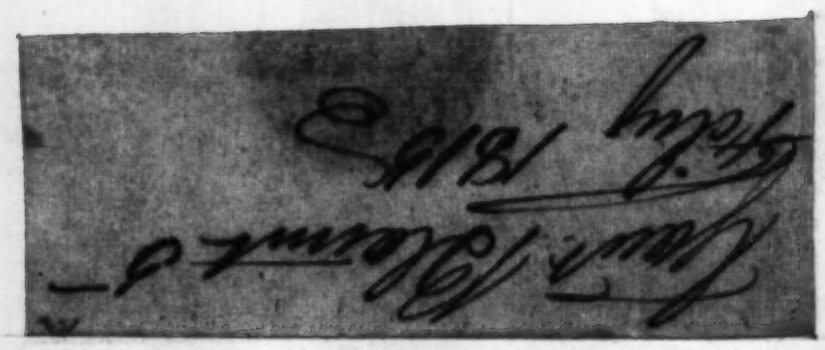
FEB 1.

3 1/2

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. U.S.
Army
New Orleans

Gen'l Claim to
Feby 1815


His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Major Genl. U.S.
Army
New Orleans



New Orleans, February 9. 1815.

Head Quarters
7th M. District

Dear Col.o ; I have nothing new since my last. I enclose you a paper containing the address of Rev Wm Dubourge for your perusal.

[no 9f] —— The language is good and the sentiments sublime, altho' I must confess as it respects myself, too flattering, when compared to the immortal Washington.

I have not heard from Mrs Jackson. General Gains has arrived and I am in hopes I will if living and the enemy disappear, visit Tennessee in April once more to regain my health at the Hermitage. With respects to your family and best wishes to yourself - a dieu.

Andrew Jackson

Col.o Robert Hays

New Orleans, Feby. 13th 1815

Hd: Qrs. 7th. Mil. Dis^{t}$_{s}$.

Sir,

Becoming somewhat uneasy from not hearing from Messrs. Livingston and Shepperd, I have to request that you will have the goodness to dispatch a look out Boat, to make enquireys for them and also to view if possible the situation of the enemy. If the enemy intends a movement against us, he may detain the Flag,and we must be on the alert.

I am about to order some vessels ready to carry the British prisoners to the Balize. Have you any that could be employed in this service?

If you dispatch a boat I would thank you to direct the Officer entrusted with the command to call at Hd: Qrs:

Yours Respectfully

Andrew Jackson

Maj.Genl. Comdg.

Comadore D.T. Patterson.

Head Quarters Fort Bowyer
Mobile Point Feby 10th 1815

Sir

Information has been received by me that the British Fleet has stood towards the Bay of Mobile, that the armed Vessels are laying between Horn Island and the Bay of Pensacola, and the large ones near Dauphin Island, It is highly probable an attack is contemplated upon Mobile either by the way of Pensacola or through Lake Borgne, The enemy is provided with a large number of row Boats carrying Artillery, and Ignorance if an attack is meditated that he will endeavour to approach as near to you as practicable by water, It behoves you to keep a good look out in every direction, and to be prepared to meet him at all points.

With timely intelligence of his approach I have no doubt of your ability, when ever he may shew a disposition to make Strength with you, in case you have collected your forces.

Accept my best wishes for your health and every blessing I have the most perfect confidence, in case you come in contact with the enemy that the result will be honourable to yourself, and the troops under your command.

I am respectfully
Yr. Obdt. Servt

Andrew Jackson
Maj. Gl. Comdg

Brigadier Genl
James Winchester
Commanding
Fort Mobile

Gen.l Andrew Jackson

13th Feb 1815 Public Service

H. Butler aid de camp

2 0 5

1 0

Brig.r Gen.l James Winchester

commanding

Mobile &c &c

Mail

FEB 20

Washington City Feb. 13th 1815.

Sir I arrived at Richmond from my residence on the 9th of Octr last was engaged at that City in Business until the 21st of Jany, & I assure you that Great anxieties existed in these parts for your Success, Hopes & fears prevailed alter=nately amongst the Patriotic Citizens of the State here, for the Safety of New orleans, until the 4th of Febr now Inst, when the Glad Tidings of your encounter of the 8th of Jany arrived, on the News of your victory the Eyes of Every real american Sparkled with emotions of Joy; Tile derogatory as it may be to this vi=cinity, I must say, that in many faces I thot I saw impressions of Sorrow. This in a Small degree accounts for the Success of the enemy here in august last, but that misfortune cannot be charged to a Lack of Patriotism only (as I believe) a Lack of vigilence, & of Bravery too, combined with disapation, and produced that Evil. I do therefore the more exult at your Success, as it affords the Strongest evidence, that this East =ern, & Polished Country, does not posses all of the wisdom & Gallantry belonging to the U.S.

It was only Two or Three days, before the news of Your victory Below orleans, arrived to this place, I Told the Secretary of war, that

"Possibly you might be defeated, by the Balls and Bayonetts of a superior number, but not by Guineas, Dollars, or a Dastardly surrender;" — Permit me to congratulate you Sir, on the Immortal Honor which you have Honestly & Gallantly won; to assure you, that your activity & uniform success, has (as I believe) rendered you, justly, very Popular amongst the american People; & I do conceive that you ought to fill the Chair of the Chief magestrate of this Union in march 1817: for surely the greater the Demand, & the scerser that any commodity is, the High the Price; and Every Body knows that according to this maxem, Braken ought to rate high about this Metropolis —

I for one do think that our Executive has no energy, I conceive, we are entitled to a President from the west, & I am the more anxious for this; because, I believe, our late Presidents in the East here, have paid too much Court, to the Federal Faction. Like good Christains "when smitten on one Cheek they, Passively Turn the other also" — I should be Glad to hear from you sir, at all times. I Still reside in Wood County, Virginia, I shall set out to day for that place — Please Present my most friendly wishes to Capt. & Mrs. Caffery, cousins Eliz & Polley, I learn they reside at Natchez — (when you get home) please present my best wishes to Mrs Jackson, & the Donelsons Generally, & accept them yourself; I am Stokely.

108

P.S.
The News of Peace has arrivd, I congratulate you Sir, on this happy event: for all is Confusion here: & altho the western People have acted as good Patriots ought ever to do. I for one do rejoice at this as a fortunate occurrence; for Toriasm & an ambition to make money without Industry, & Gain Honor without merit Is entirely to Predominant here to Prosecute this war with good Effect. I Stokely

14 Febr 1815

37½

Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Commander Inchief

Mail —

New Orlean

J Thornley 13 Feby
1813

Genl. 37

Andrew Jackson

Commander Inchief

Mail —

New Orleans

January 13th

1813

Ac. 3

Head quarters
7th Mi. District.

Adjt Genl's office, New Orleans
Feby 14th 1815

Sir,

Major General Andrew Jackson
request you will forthwith order Mr. Allen The Agt. Dist. Pay mast.
to repair to this place, and report himself to Head quarters without
loss of time — with all the public money & papers he — at present he
may have in possession — and should that Gentleman hesitate
a moment to comply with this order, it is the Major Genl's
will that you should adopt such measures as will force
him.

By Command

I am very respectfully
your Obt. Servant
H. Chotard
Aid. Adjt. General
7th Mi. District.

Brig. Genl Winchester.
Commander at Mobile.

109-a

Public Service.
Off. Chief Eng.
Off. Adj. Gen.

225

Brig. Gen. James Monroe

Commander at Mobile

4

Feb. 18?, 1815.

The General Order embodying the recommendations of this Court Martial was issued on Feb. 19. The Court convened on Feb. 9.

Undated

the enemy had gotten some distance in advance of him; he presumes from that circumstance that the enemy must have gained the right flank of Col. Davis's line, before the retreat commenced: There was one fourth of his army that had no bayonets & about one eighth would not fire.

Colonel Dejan & Cavallier of the Louisiana Militia, being duly sworn says, that as to the cause of the retreat on the 8th, they believe, that it was owing to the retreat of the Kentuckey Militia &c. the confusion it introduced thro' the lines generally, that the Kentuckeans were almost exhausted, with fatigue & hunger (having taken no refreshment for twenty four hours); the Kentuckeans were also badly armed & uncovered; they believed that after the retreat of the Kentuckeans, they could have formed their respective Regements, to support Commodore Patterson's

Artillery — Genl Morgan gave no orders to their effect;
any
nor ~~gave he~~ order to change their position; or to form
in any other ground = Genl Morgan ~~A.C. Robinson~~
~~his Aid De Camp this Batt~~ was all active & zealous
in endeavouring to rally the men: Also at the com=
mencement & during the continuance of the
action Genl Morgan was very
active in going along the line & exciting the men
to do their duty —

They believe that with the aid of their
regiments & the Louisianna Militia drafted, they could have
formed a support to Commodore Patterson's artillery
& prevented the enemy from ~~gaining~~ gaining
[illegible]

The General Order embodying the recommendations of this Court Martial was issued on Feb. 19. The Court convened on Feb. 9.

39

The Court being cleared, on mature deliberation are of opinion that the conduct of Colo. Davis, Depue and Cavallier in the action and Retreat on the 8th of January on the western bank of the Mississippi, is not reprehensible, nor do they know of any misconduct as Officers in either, since that time.

The causes of the Retreat, we attribute to the shameful flight of the command of Majr Arno but to oppose the landing of the enemy; the retreat of the Kentucky Militia; which considering their position — the deficiency of their arms; and other causes, may be excusable; and the panic & confusion introduced into the Line every part of the Line

Ord 2

thereby, occasioning the Retreat and confusion of the Orleans & Louisiana troops & Militia.

Whilst the Court find much to applaud in the zeal and gallantry of the Officer commanding; they believe that a further reason for the force was posted on the line; which they consider exceptionable. The command of Col. Declaw. Dale Cavalier & Artillery, comprising four hundred men supported by three pieces of Artillery, having in front two strong breast work, occupying only a space of two hundred yards; whilst the Kentucky Militia composing four thousand, without artillery, occupied more than three Hundred Yards, covered by a small ditch only.

Gilbert
Wm O Winston

Wm Carroll
Major Genl
& President of the Court

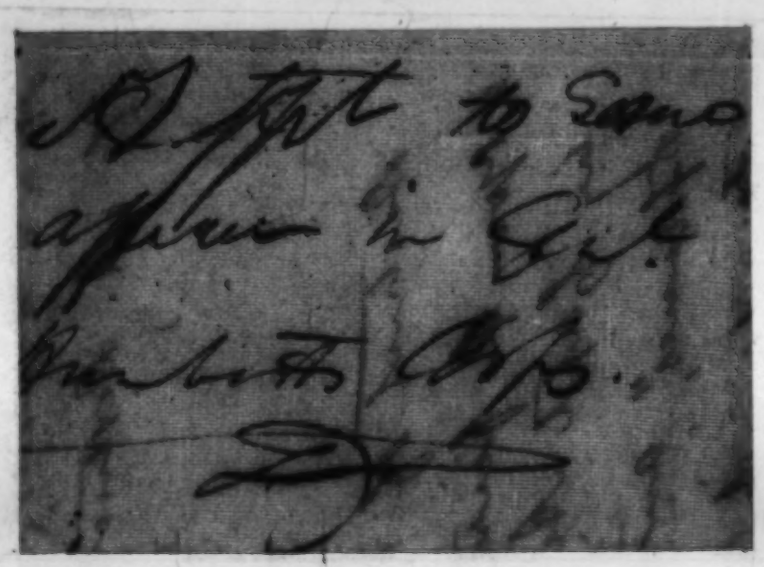
Wm Dunbar
Judge Advocate
& Recorder

Head Quarters
7th Mil. District,

New Orleans
21. Feb. 1815.

The Commanding General of the 7th Military District of the United States has thought proper to appoint you the first Lieutenant in the Company Commanded by Capt. Antoine ~~Bourg~~ Bourgeau in the "Legion of Orleans," authorised to be raised by Genl. Humbert. You will therefore, if you think proper to accept the appointment, enter immediately upon the duties thereof, conforming in all things to the Rules & Regulations prescribed by the War Department & to the several acts of Congress for the Government of the Army of the United States

111

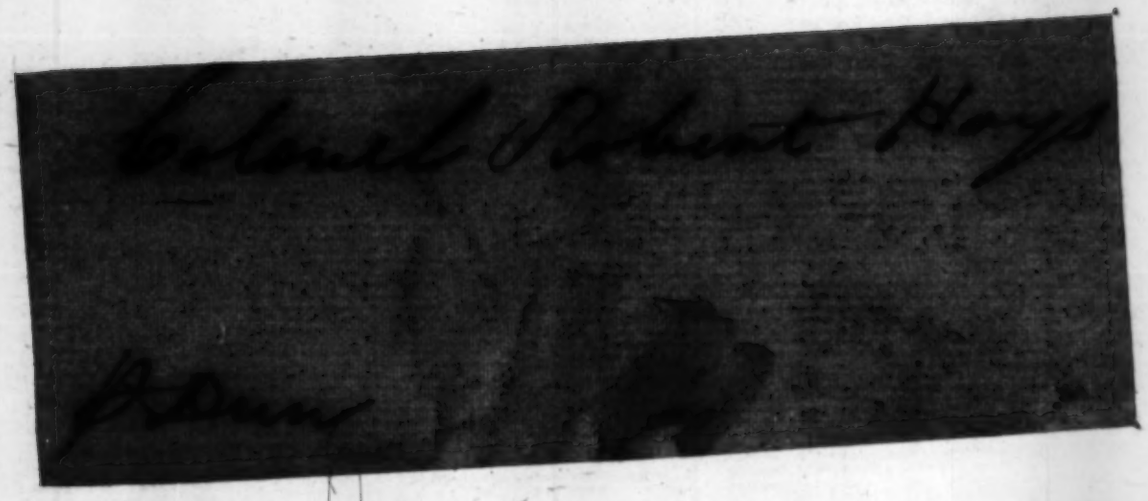


Nashville Feby 21st 1815

Dear Sir

On Thursday morning I
set out for Huntsville, if you should
think best to stand Durton in that
County, had better send Dunbridge out
with the Horse on that morning so
as to meet me there

Yours
P.S. If you and Lin James Jackson
and an old acquaintment
so that some can be
struck there J. J.


Colonel Robert Hay

No 1. 12 1/2
37-1/2
37-1/2
37-1/2
92-15-

Major General Jackson Commanding the Southern Army

Dr Sir

It being very important that

I should prove you are a Country man - I make

free to request you write an reply hereto State

whether or not you was born in Ireland —

Having a considerable bet depending - I hope

that will plead a Sufficient apology for this

Freedom I remain your well wisher &

James Reed

Lexington Febry 22. 1815 —

LEXINGTON
FEBRUARY 27
KENTUCKY

87½

Major General Jackson

Commander of ye U.S. Forces

New Orleans

Louisiana

No

Jesse Kearns
23 Feby 1813

19¢

WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 23
KENTUCKY

37½

Major General Jackson

Comander of U. S. Forces

New Orleans

Louisiana

19 8 61

James Lewis
2 Feby 1815

Feb. 24 – March 5?, 1815.

The former limiting date may be inferred from the letter Gen. R. McCausland to Jackson, Feb. 24, 1815, reporting the desertions from Chef Menteur (in Bassett, Corr., II. 180). The latter may be inferred from the absence of mention of the first indications of peace, which arrived on March 6.

The letter of Capt. Blanchard referred to is doubtless the one to Dr. Kerr of Feb. 24, 1815. (First Series, Vol. 33.)

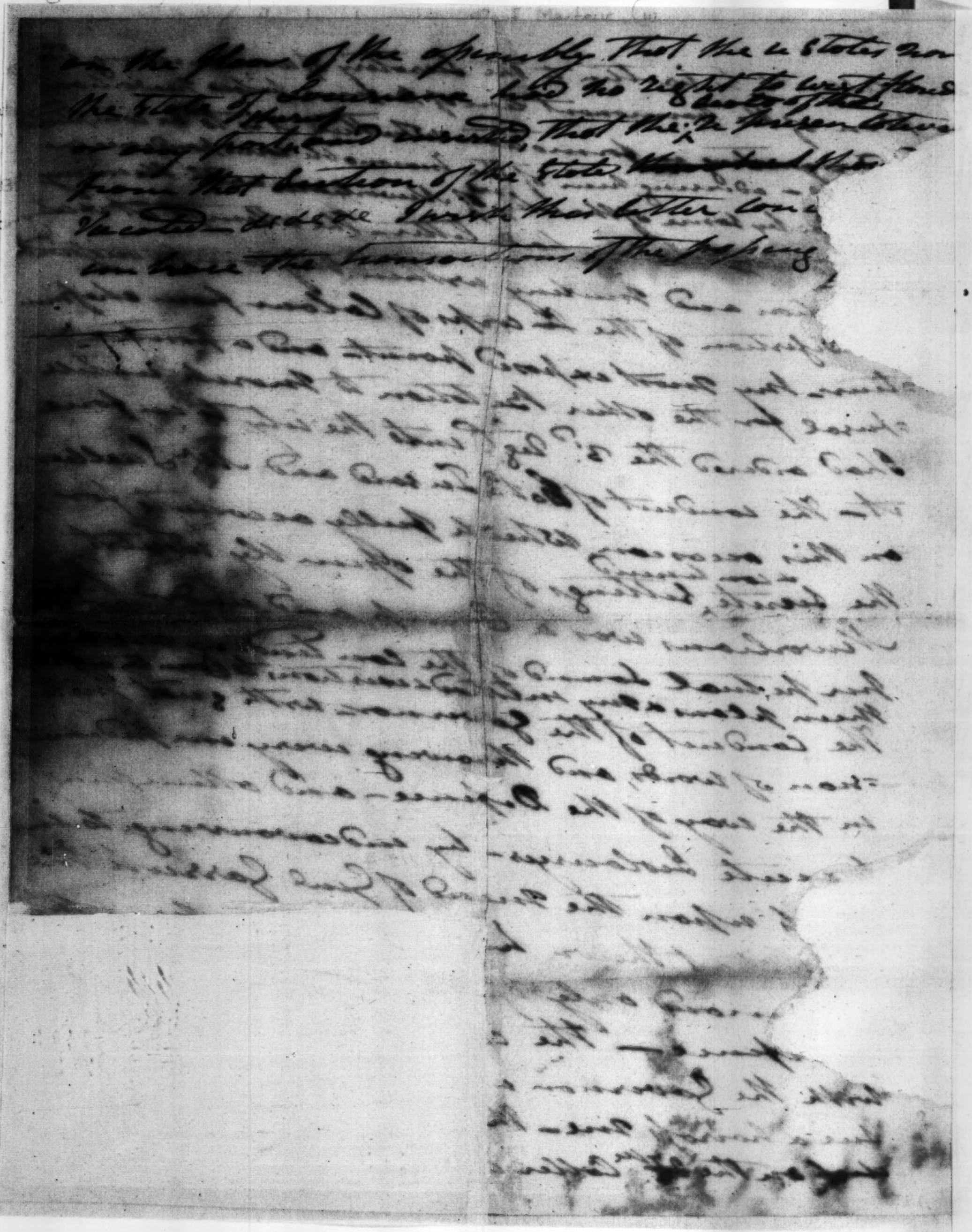
The letter for which this is an outline does not appear to have been written or sent.

[illegible] that this [illegible]

a [illegible] to be written to the Secretary of war [illegible] the
[illegible] of the Government [illegible] of [illegible] New Orleans
[illegible] informed [illegible] whether it is to be complied
[illegible] the treasonable correspondence [illegible]
[illegible] advising him of [illegible] of Neworleans with the enemy
[illegible] by some of the [illegible] letters — the attempt at [illegible]
to Capt. [illegible]
tion and mutiny within [illegible]
Desertion of the 2nd corps of Colour from [illegible]
=tions — my most exposed points — and a positive re-
=fusal for the other Battalion to march until
I had ordered the 3rd Regt. into the city to enforce
it — The conduct of Col. Tousard and Mr. Louallier
on this occasion, which fully accounts for
the secrete & continued sittings of the assembly whilst
Neworleans was a Camp, and under the
perpetual sound of the contending armies [illegible]
[illegible] & my [illegible] exertions [illegible] with great [illegible]
The conduct of the Governor — with great [illegible]
=sion of words, and throwing every impediment
in the way of the Defence — and attempting
to excite Jealousies — by endeavouring to [illegible]
115-A
[illegible] upon the mind of Genl Garrick the
[illegible] the
[illegible] manifest shewn [illegible]
[illegible] only of
[illegible]fence — the c[illegible]
with the Governor [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] me — The
[illegible] on the 27th Coffee [illegible]

rch 5?, 1815.

rmer limiting date may be inferred from the letter Gen. R. McCaus-



ckson,

orr, II.

indica

tter of

. 24, 1

etter fo

sent.

911

[illegible] from
[illegible] Red to
[illegible] to on his
Leisure moments
A. L.

New Orleans,

26th. Feby 1815

Hd. Qrs 7th Mil Dist.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date the 19th inst. In conformity with arrangements entered into with Adml. Cochrane by my aid de Camp. Mr Livingston, I dispatched from this place on the 22d. Inst four hundred and sixty British Prisoners, to be delivered at the mouth of the Mississippi to the Officers appointed on the part of His. Maj. to receive them. Others will be sent to complete the exchange so soon as they arrive from Natchez.

It is expected that the American prisoners made at Fort Bowyer will be forwarded to the same point as early as practicable, and in time to return by the vessels that will convey the British prisoners ordered down from Natchez.

I take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a letter which I did myself the honor to address to Adml. Cochrane on the 20th inst., in doing which you will perceive both my motive and my object.

Andrew Jackson

Maj. Genl. Comdg.

Maj. Genl. Lambert

Wd Dr Tele Dauphine

Feby 27th 1815

My dear Christie

I avail myself of a flag
of truce, which takes in return the Prisoners
captured at Fort Boyer with those before
in our possession, to enquire after the
state of your wound, which you may
be assured we are all sincerely anxious
about — Peddie who accompanies the flag
will convey this, and I beg of you to write
me a line by the first opportunity — some
reinforcements have arrived from England
bringing Papers to the 22d Dec — but which
are

Just lately manufacturing either in
General or Domestic Politics — The
Congress at Vienna had not closed
its proceedings — Its Fundamental
Laws has arrived, or have I seen
on Army List —

The Sea Horse sailed on the 25th
but returns in a few days

We are very gay having established
a capital Theatre and excellent
Performers, and are extremely relishing
the deception of Mr Madelstra
upon

to on the Place which every
one wishes, according to his interest
and love of war; for my part
(and that is the fashionable
opinion) I had rather be near
and Castle —

Yr Letters arrived for
you very seasonably for
I did. I. Ord.

I'll desire the kindly remembr
Peddie is waiting and in Haste

Letter from British
officer to Dr Chandler
27th July 1815

Genl. Jackson desires me to draw

Lieut Christie
Royal British Artillery
New Orleans

Letter from British
affairs to Dr Christie
27 Feby 1815

Hands letter of the British army to Lt Christie of the same who did a prisoning war — Stotes the enemy reinforced

February 27th 1815 — to be kept secure —

My respected Friend March the 6th 1815

New orleans

This being the first moment I could call my own
Since my arrival at this place I gladly imbrace
the opperatunity of writeing you a few lines—
In the first place we had a tollerable passage in
24 days we arrived at this place in time for the Ball
and Tillebration of Washingtons Birth Night
to give you a discription is beyond the power
of my pen the Splendor the brilliant assemblage the
magnificence of the Supper and ornaments of the room with
our greate Chareters in large Letters of Gold on a
Long sheet of Glass about four inches wide with
Lamps behind that they might be read at ne
Sat at Supper I was placed opposit the Noble
Jackson and Lady on one of the Tables a most
Elegent pirimid on the Top was over Jackson in
Large Letters on the other side the Immortal
Washington — ther was a Goldcham on the table of fine
to say nothing could Excell the ornaments and Upper nothing
120 Tea nor Coffee was on the table — in fact I have seen

more already then in all my Life past it is the finest Country for the Eye of a Stranger or but a little while he lives of the dissipation of this place so much amusement balls Concerts Plays Theatres &c but not Dont attend the half of them

I heard the full band of music a few Evenings since — We are Livers in a very Comfortable house near the Genls Head quarters which is a Large Elegant Building We Dine with General Gaines yesterday he Lives very stylish to manage with Genl Carroll say to her She must not greive so much he Enjoys himself it well We have Eliza Butler with us Dutch the Ladies was here all the nobility French & Spaniards natives officers Creek Tribes with their Chiefs on their Crests — Shall give you some of the flowers now the Thorns Major Field tells me this morning nearly on Thousand dear Lord Lodeby Doctor Jones is no more Genl Coffee had him decently interred in the burying Ground Mr Webb our Near Neighbour is dead married Mrs Saunders relation — we intertain great hopes of peace and that our troops may be once more at rest Coffee men has done so much and has stood more than all the army Mr Jones says his troops should never be forgot

by their Country I am not very well Colo Butler
is Will and Rachel Little Robert has been unwell
The Genneral Lets better in health then When I
Came here Yall men on Erth he does the most Business from
Day Light to Eavel Night Leeves Little time to plea
sure – we have not seen the Cattle gone – yet but
intend in a few Days – give my Love to all the famaly
I Expect to be on our returne shortely for home your
attention and kindness to me when in Tribulation
I never will forgit – my respects to Mr and Mrs
Saunders Craney Hayes and believe me your Cr
& Hayes Freind Rachel Jackson

11

Colo. Robert Hays
State of Tennessee
Near Nashville
Davidson County.

New orleans March 6th 1815

Hd quarters
7th M. District

Sir

An express reached me to day with
dispatches from the war department, from the post
master's letter accompanying the express, it was believed
before they this packet was opened, that the confirmed
the pleasing news of peace, Judge Hay surprised when
I opened the package, and found it a letter from the
Secretary of War of the 13th February with two acts
of congress enclosed directing me to have enlisted
and commissioned under the acts ~~[illegible]~~
two regiments, for the defence of the 7th M Dis-
trict— how this has happened, it is difficult to
account— from the information of the express
rider, I am induced to believe, that the treaty is
ratified, and the Government in bolded forwarding
it by this express, but based on the letter of the 13th
ult, instructing me to recruit ~~[illegible]~~ this
Blunder, of Blunder it is will cost the U States
about twenty thousand dollars pr day— and
how long it may be until we receive the official
account of the ratification of the treaty I cannot say
I get about every month a communication
from the Department— I shall soon be with the
you after the announcement of peace—
orders will adieu— Andrew Jackson

122
Col. Robt Hays—

75

11

Col.o Robert Hays

Near Nashville

Davidson

Tennessee

Major General Andrew Jackson

General

Some whele ago I addressed to yo fifteen
Copies of a Play called "Jakson Camp
which I had the honor to dedicate to your
Exellency; this work Kindly received by
the Public, has been printed at my own
expences and has occasioned disbursements
which I am unable to support. I there-
fore hope incompts in your Justice to believe
that you will bypass by pleased to order
that the said Copies by remitted to me
I have the Honor to be your
most obed.t serv.t
a. Dandet

Mr. 8. 1815

1815

Manager of theater

Rec'd of Capt Gm. Jacques one
Hund Dollars for the within
thirteen copies of a plan
March 8 1813. I Sam the
money paid to a Negro Boy
who brought the letter

J. H. Latrobe

Boat

Rec? of Majr Gnl. Jacksons
Genl Orders & the within
thirteen copies of a pardon
March 8th 1815. I Sawed the
Money paid to a Negro Boy
who brought the letter

Majr Genl Jackson
Commanding &c &c &c
New Orleans

Mr Hoard
Marshal
Louisiana

Rec'd of Maj'r Gen'l Jackson
Said Dollars for the within
thirteen copies of a pillory
March 8th 1815. I Saw the
money paid to a Negro Boy
who brought the letter

Wm Carter Beall

Maj'r Gen'l Jackson

event the Statement was probably obtained to answer the allegation in Adair's letter of March 20 (Corr., II. 194, ¶ 3), and to substantiate the assertion in Jackson's letter of April 2 (Corr., II. 201, ¶ 4).

I Certify that during the invasion of Louisiana by the British forces in Decr 1814 and Janry 1815. I was aid de camp to Maj^r Genl Andrew Jackson, and that by his order I was stationed in the City of New Orleans, charged with the examination of all persons arriving in, and granting passports to those leaving the City, the superintendance of the ordinance Department &c.

To enable me to execute these duties I was invested with the command of the Veteran or exempt Corps of the City consisting of Louisianians forming a Battalion under the command of Captain Dubuys. That during said examination Captain Dubuys made daily report in writing to me of the strength of his command.

That I have no knowledge of Genl Adair or any person having obtained from said exempt corps any arms under or after the Battle of the 8th of January 1815

That about the 9th or 10th of January I received a note from Genl Jackson directing me to procure of said corps all their arms, upon the condition that an equal number of new arms should be returned to them in the service of the public arms then in use from Pittsburgh; that P. B. Duplessis and myself accordingly called on Captain Dubuys and obtained from him the arms of his corps upon the condition above mentioned.

That on my way to the Camp of Genl Jackson I was met by Lieut. M. B. Rose the Brigade quarter Master of Genl Coffee who requested me to deliver him a part of said arms in lieu of the arms of the dif-

of his Brigade which has been delivered to the Kentucky troops, that I accordingly directed Major Rose to take charge of one of the Carts containing as much as I can now recollect between 40 & 400 stand, and proceeded with the remainder amounting I suppose to about 200 stand and turned them over to the Kentucky troops.

The precise number of the arms thus obtained may be ascertained from Captain Delaigle, as by reference to my receipt to him now in the Possession of the Commissary of Ordinance at New Orleans, upon the back whereof I think is endorsed an order to Captain Humphreys Deputy Commissary of Ordinance directing him to return to Captain Delaigle a number of arms equal to those delivered of him.

I am positive that the Corps (a veteran Corps) were armed on the 8th of January 1815. as I well recollect on the receipt of an order from Genl Jackson that morning to send off that battalion and the British troops captured on the 23d of Decr 1814 I ordered Captain Delaigle to detach a Company from his command as a Guard to the prisoners who were to be embarked in a Barge under the Command of Captain Spragg. and that the Company thus ordered with a Company of Kentucky Boatmen, did actually escort the prisoners two miles above the City of New Orleans before they were embarked under my inspection

W. Butler

Statement of Major Thos.
L. Butler.

Majr Genl
Andrew Jackson

[7th]

Hd. Qr. Mil. Dist.

24 March 1815.

Sir

Your letters of the 18th and 19th Inst. were handed to me by Maj. Woodruff.

As it respects the Negroes I do not clearly perceive the distinction between their being carried away and their going away upon the mean taking [their being taken?] into and conducted by his B.M. Fleet.

If any doubts had existed after your first letter to me on this subject, I had supposed that the ratification of the treaty would have removed all doubt altogether. I have no doubt however that a fair and proper understanding will be finally arrived at on this subject. I believe so far as relates to the turning over of Fort Boyer in conformity to the 1st. Article of the Treaty no misunderstanding or difficulty is likely to occur.

With great respect

Yours &c &c &c

Jno Lambert

M.G. Comdg

A Jackson

1815, between Mar. 29 and Dec. 24, and probably toward the latter part of this period.
In John Reid's hand.

Articles of impeachment against the Honorable Dominick A. Hall Judge of the District Court of the U. States for the Louisiana District

Article I

That unmindful of the solemn duties of his office & contrary to the sacred obligations by which he stood bound to discharge them, "faithfully & impartially & without respect to person" the Pt. Dominick A Hall at a special District Court, wherein he presides, holden at the city of New Orleans on the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord 1815, on a rule ordered by the Court against Major general Andrew Jackson requiring him to shew cause why an attachment should not be awarded against him for contempts of that honorable court set forth in the Pt. rule, after the Pt. Major General Andrew Jackson had in defiance to the rule, appeared in Court in his proper person, & offered to the Court a paper subscribed & sworn to by him, as containing the reasons offered by him why the Pt. rule should not be made absolute, & after having with leave of the Court retired, & given the Pt. paper in the hands of his Aid de camp, Major John Reid, to be by him read & delivered to the Court

did in his judicial capacity conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive & unjust. Viz.

1st In refusing to receive or hear read, a paper subscribed & sworn to by the Pt. Major General Andrew Jackson, & presented to the Pt. Court as containing the reasons offered by him the Pt. Major General Andrew Jackson, why the Pt. rule should not be made absolute - at the Pt.

Dominick A Hall was advised that the Pl. paper did contain good & legal causes to shew that no attachment ought or could be awarded & that it was embraced by the rules which the Ld. Dominick A Hall had himself laid down for its admission: In consequence of which irregular & illegal conduct of the P. Dominick A Hall so dangerous to our liberties & contrary to our usages, the P. Andrew Jackson, was condemned unheard, & sentenced to a fine & imprisonment, to the disgrace of the Character of the American bench, in manifest violation of law & justice & in open contempt of the fundamental principles of our happy government.

Ladies

I have received the letter which you did
me the honor to address to me, with great sensibility
Be assured that I have not parted from you with entire
esp lively than those you have ~~entertained~~ been pleased
to express of the my residence among you was short,
a thousand endearing recollections forced themselves upon
my heart, in the moment of separation; & made me
feel that it is not necessary to friendship that it should
be the growth of years.

I parted from you as from the tenderest relations
connexions.

Your letter has revived the recollections & the
feelings & experience of that painful moment.
Perhaps the main cause which tends has induced
you to write it, has no doubt contributed much to
it. I felt in fact. While you believe yourself
the interest I felt in the man who is dearest to my heart, & express so lively
a concern for me because of my close connexion
with him I must be dead to sensibility indeed if
every chord of my bosom did not respond to ~~your~~
~~kindness~~ such kind sentiments

A doubt once has ~~rivetted~~ rivetted my regard to you
forever. I love you because of my knowledge of
your goodness; but I love you still more (I must re-

(my Vanity) because of the ~~Opportunity~~ sentiments you entertain of my Dear husband; Whether he has really merited upon the important Services which you have been pleased to ascribe to him I am not competent to judge, but this I am confident I may say without any risk, that if he has not, it has not been for the want of his best endeavours or his best exertions.

Farewell my Dear friend; — by that kindness of disposition I trust I shall hereafter be permitted to call you. If ever your tranquility should be again disturbed, may you find some one able to restore it.

The present which you have kind[ly] at the moment Goodness to present me, I accept as a proof of your regard & shall preserve as the ~~most~~ present precious relict [illegible]

Mr. Jackson
to the Cadets of
Orleans.
April 1815—

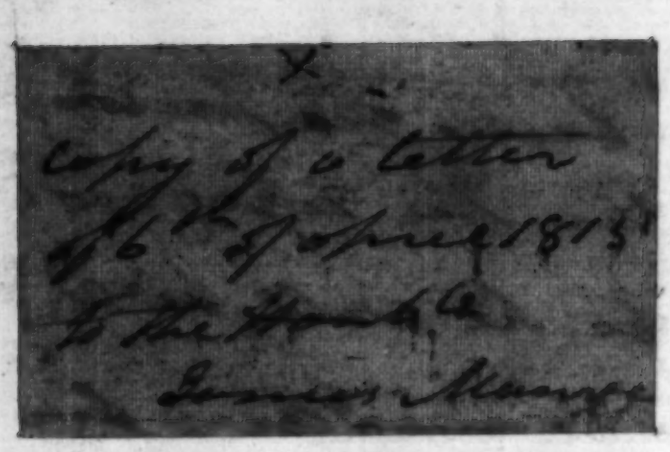
Neworleans April 6th 1815

Sir

Just on my Departure from this city for Natchelle-
Doctor Rees Hospital Surgeon has Shewn me a letter
to you of this date- It contains the facts and I
can with truth say, that the duties of Surgeon
has been faithfully performed, and he is entitled
to extra pay for the double duty
necessity and the interest of the United States com-
pelled me to impose on him the duty of Apothecary- there being no person competant
to do that duty after the resignation of Doctor
Beaches, and I hope he will be rewarded for this
important service— I am Sir
respectfully
yr Hum ob Serv
Andrew Jackson

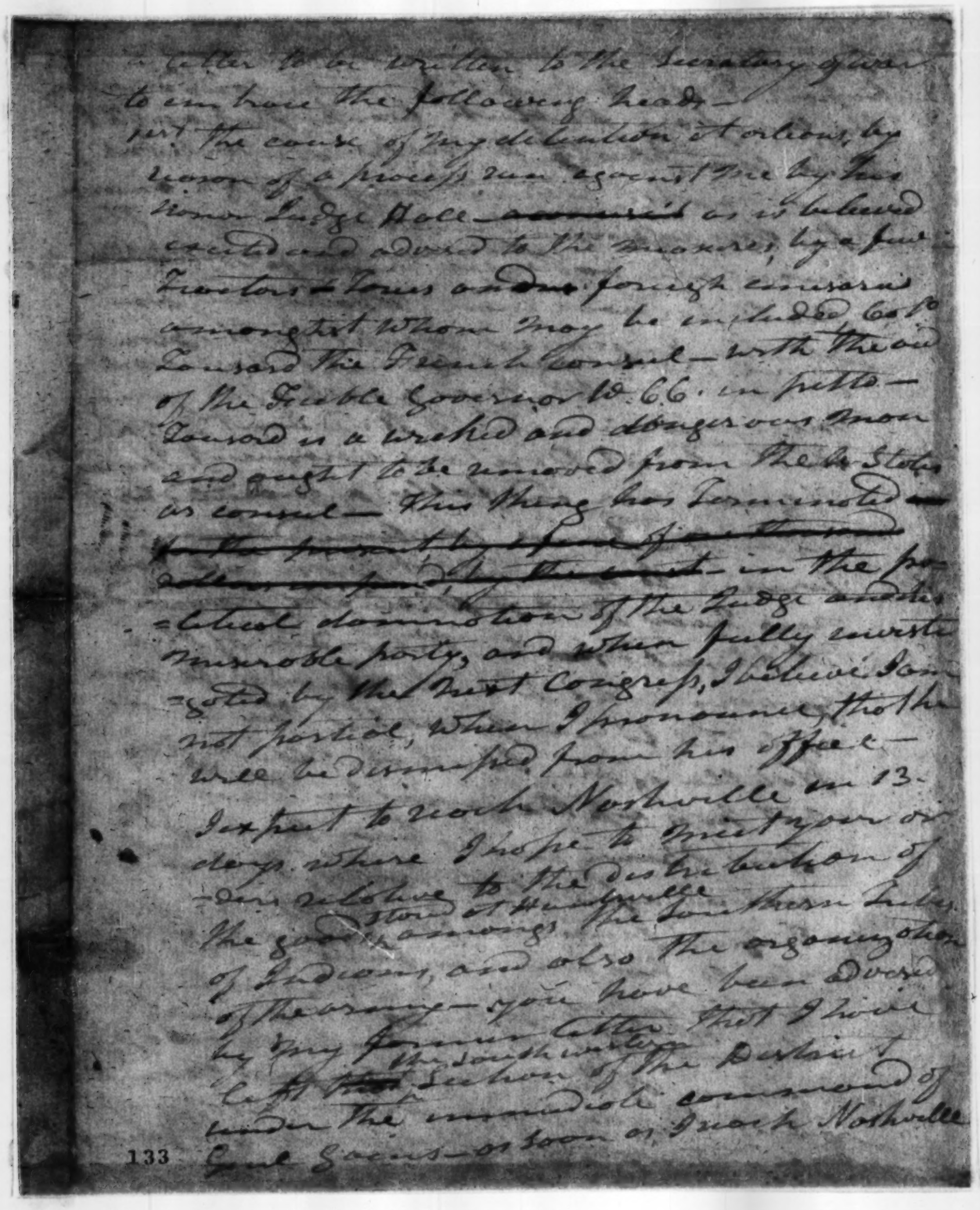
Hon Sec
James Monroe

132



The letter for which this is an outline does not seem to have been

The letter for which this is an outline does not seem to have been written or sent.



a letter to be written to the Secretary of State
to embrace the following heads—
1st. the course of my deliberations & orders, by
reason of a process sued against me by Jas
Simon Judge Hall ~~convicted~~ as is believed
erected and adored to the Treasurer, by a fac-
tious & Jews and ~~&c~~ foreign emissaries
amongst whom may be included & to
Louard the French Consul—with the aid
of the feeble Governor Wm. C.C. in Petto—
Louard is a wicked and dangerous man
and ought to be removed from the U. States
as consul— This thing has terminated—
~~to the prosecution of the said~~
~~delinquents, & the event~~ in the pu-
=nishment & condemnation of the Judge and his
miserable party, and when fully ascer-
=tained by the next Congress, I believe I com-
=mit no Error, when I pronounce, that he
will be dismissed from his office—
2d. I expect to reach Natchez in 13.
days. where I hope to meet you or
=ders relative to the distribution of
the good ~~Seasons~~ Stand of Humphrey Settlers
of Indians, and also the organization
of the army—you have been Divested
by my former Letter, that I wish
left ~~that~~ to the southward
under the immediate command of
Genl Gaines—or soon as I reach Natchez

133

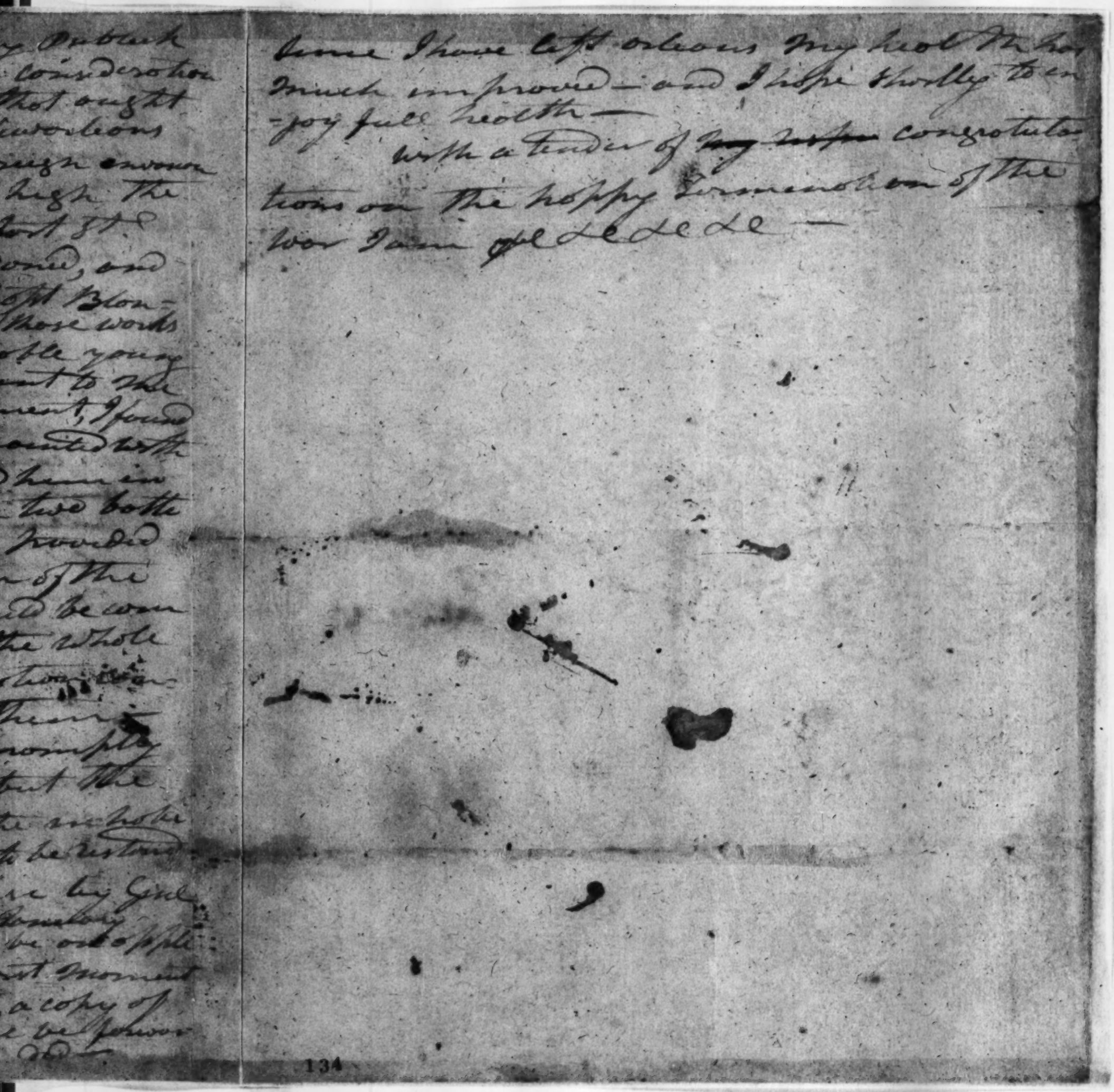
The letter for which

written or sent.

where I can have recourse to my Outlook
hopers I will submit to your consideration
the necessary Outlook works that ought
to be completed to make Newtons
impregnable against any foreign enemy
the Mississippi being very high the
auxiliary batteries near Fort St.
Philip are have been abandoned, and
while the Engineer in Chief Capt Blon-
who has the superintendence of those works
is discharged, he is a valuable young
man recommended And sent to the
by Gov. Claiborne
at the most perilous moment, I found
of great use, and fully acquainted with
his duty — I have ordered him in
service to complete those two batte
=ries near Fort St Philip, intended
It should be the order of the
government that she should be com
=pleted when finished, the whole
Flotilla of the British notwithstan-
=ding post up the river by them
Fort Bourgeois has been promptly
restored, agreeable to treaty, but the
Negroes plundered from the inhabi
=tants has been refused to be restored
at the present time by Gen
in his letter of the 30th of January
last. that she should be ordered
=cation of the owners, the first moment
that leisure will permit, a copy of
the correspondence will be forwar-
ded

Some I have
much im
-portance
with
tions on the
Bar Jaun

The letter for which this is an outline does not seem to have been written or sent.



y Outlook
consideration
that ought
ervations
ough enough
high the
last St.
owed, and
old Blon-
those words
ble young
ent to the
ment, I found
ainted with
them in
two bottle
provided
n of the
ld be worn
the whole
turn again
them
promptly
but the
te and be
to be restored
se by God
Sanctuary
be adopted
ext moment
a copy of
e be pleased
Dr

Once I have left Orleans my health will be so much improved — and I hope shortly to enjoy full health —

With a tender of my congratulations on the happy termination of the war I am &c &c &c —

New Orleans 20th April 1815

Dr General

By the time this reaches you, you will be enjoying some repose after the fatigues of travelling and of feasting, a repose they do not in[illegible] you shall long enjoy for we are this Day informed that you & Brown are designated as the two Major Gen[l]s to be retained in Command, this is as it should be, the Pres has not equally what suits your wish of retirement we are fallowing down fast into our usual routine & our partizans, and the little knot of your envious enemies are feeling into the Contempt they merit - the I- , last publication has been sent to you it Did not produce the slightest sensation and the Gov[r] fires in every other paper a little signal of distress but from so petty a spot you that it attracts no bodys attention - he has been feasted by his body guard and on of them sung a song set to the Metre it which they tell him he would have Done as much as you did — if he could —

I have just rec[d] from May[r] Reed the Notes you were so good as to furnish - I shall want some points Elucidated on which I shall write by next Mail - in the mean time beg him to send me without Delay a Copy of his, & of Major Talons Journal of the Creek war, & the Date of your being joined by Coffee at Mobille -

Mrs Livingston begs me to assure your Ladies how sincerely she laments their Departure a Sentiment in which she is joined by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance — If in the new Arrangement of the army Peire can be retained I believe it would be extremely acceptable to him - Do me the favor to remember me with great friendship to Col Butler — Major Talon and Reed Gent

Genl Lewis is in a few days and the Command devolves on Colonel
Ross. — Believe me Dr Genl to be ever the
sincere attached and Respectfull

Your Most Obedt Hble

Edwd Livingston

37½

NEW ORLEANS
20

Major Genl A Jackson

Nashville

Eand Livingston 20
Apl. 1816 Private

NEW ORLEANS
SEP
1837

372

Maj Gen A Jackson

Nashville

Eng Examined
Sept 18

Gibson Pat April 24th 1815

[illegible] this you are with your
[illegible] family enjoying [illegible] which by your late
[illegible] I believe to [illegible] with the
[illegible] this country for your [illegible] that there is much
[illegible] that is full of [illegible] I shall
have the pleasure of seeing you crowned in the
highest terms of approbation I have no doubt you
have heard the cause of my detention. It commenced
in the very way [illegible] my friends [illegible] the down-
fall of my enemies but one thousand dollars
I had my defence to pay [illegible] offered to the
Court on the rule to shew cause why an attach-
ment should not issue for not furnishing
to be read by the counsel [illegible] copy of the affi-
davit in the case and called upon [illegible] I
expect before me. In Nicholson's there was laid
Publick clamours given to me [illegible] one of the court
of which a number of the most respectable citizens
of Orleans attended with Col. Gartens band, and every
place demonstrations were prepared, I could not partake of
the whole, it stole [illegible] a Ball and Supper was given
to Gen. Jackson and the next day a Dinner to me
by Genl Coffee at Washington, and on yesterday a Dinner at
Granville and this is the first evening I have had leisure
to write you. I have given the Treasury orders to
Major Reynolds to proceed the Seat of Government
Harry on to Nashville or Fort Depot where I will
be happy to meet you, to consult on certain
matters and things, at present have only not per-
mit me to enumerate be good enough to for-
ward the enclosed to Capt John Heiskell, I want
him to meet me in Nashville when I arrive

137

on business of importance I had like to
have Lost my son yesterday—he behaved like a
Hero and escaped with a very little injury—his
horse was Shot with him in the midst of three bun-
dred men—I wish this may be half enough before
the Fever has quite subsided—Give my best respects
to Molly and kiss your sweet little children for
me and accept my best wishes, we are ever dear
Dear Sir
Yours affectionately
Andrew Lockhart
Genl John Bowie—

Genl Lockhart
Aug 28th 1781

Grant Lockhart
24th March 1858

Wood County, Court House May 4th 1815

Sir. With Pride and pleasure I have read of your victories from the commencement of your military Operations until their ending at N Orleans, your Parting address to the gallant Citizen Soldiers of Tennessee, Kentuckey &c evinces the cause for which you left a seat of Honor and Ease, to encounter the Hardships and dangers of the war. I have read the account of Some Judicial proceeding at orleans on the 31st of march, where The accuser and the Judge Seeme to be vertually the same person, and in the ~~—~~ anceptation of the Phrase as it is understood in this day, a real Federalist too. under such a combination of circumstances a Republican could not count on justice consistently. as I have understood that you were to Setout for Tennessee Early in april, I hope you are once more happily Seated by the side of Mrs Jackson, that you may live long and happy amidst the smiles of a Grateful People; & that you may be Exalted to the most Elevated Seat amongst them; for it is notorious that the Preservation of our Republic, & Triumph of our arms, ought to be ascribed, to the wisdome and Heroic conduct of that portion of Republicans in our Country, most remote from our Ma=tropolis. and great as the deplomatic Skill & Patriotism, of our ministers at Ghent may be, or may have been, The Saving of our Country is as I believe, to be more Properly attributed to the Patriotism and Immovable Spirit of our Militia, & to some of our military Commend=ers, whose Love of Liberty, merits and Popularity Put them at the head of our Columns. (not the Impartial, Judicious admonitions, of the Administrators of our Political affairs about Wash=ington City) wherefore I order to prevent the Painful reflection in future, and a remorse on account of my own Silence, & Imbecility in and about Elections, I for one Shall use Every Pre=caution in my Power to Evade an Improper choice of a Chief Magestrate; believing as I do that on his Spirit and disposition much good depends (Even the durability of our Republic)

Sir the naval policy pursued by our Government, and that by the advise of the President too, for Several years prior to the late war, of adding a new Barr or Bolt, to the Steel door of our Political Fabrick, for every new Insult, I never admired; But the Conduct of our highest Functionaries about Washington during the late war, to my view has been very Exception=able Indeed. They seem to possess a Stock of Forbearance, Great enough for the Celestial regions but as might do amongst gods & angles; but Just as never will do amongst men, Particu=larly amongst Traitors and Swindlers; I meanwhile smitten on one Cheek The turning of the other also, nor will it do for any man, or any Set of men (Sagacious as they may be, as I hope) amongst a Free & enlightened people like americans, to attempt to Modernize the Populas & aggrandise themselves by Patronising Sycо=phants Swindlers and Tories, merely for the Sake of gaining new friends This Sort of Conduct is Vomid Sir, & I trust it will be as vain as it is detestable; for ~~—~~ the Spanish maxim advises us that "It's hard to make a Cover big enough to hide itself" I abhor the Impostor who Sudiously claims the merits of Great and Good mens actions, & endeavours to palm his own demer=its, by Sadling the Innocent with them. I have often had my Ears Galled, with the Boasting of the wisdom, Honisty, & Patriotism claimed by the Gentlemen in the Eastern part of this State, while I emmagined that I saw Strong Symptoms, of Tyrany & much au=Stantation, yes Sir much of the arrogance & Haughtiness of Scotch=men

displaid amongst them. now I see the virginia Dynasty sallying out for the Presidential Chair again. in Niles weekly Register, I see a Lengthy Exposition published, which seems to have Emanated from the City Washington, shewing the causes & Character of the war lately with Great Britain; can this be Intended as a Reprisial on admiral Cochrane & Capt Ross, for their Insolent Behaviour to our Sages, and Heroes who they so precipitately scanted over the Bridge at the little Falls of Potomac! for that hasty retreat before an Insignificant Body of Vandals, & the destruction commited at that time of Public Property by the Vanquish'd as well as the victors, cannot be so soon forgotten, nor is it yet forgotten that in days of Peril, many of our Intestine foes, have been vested with high as well as low offices, Both Civil & Military, Both Honorable & Lucrative. The whining Puffy =like Peace Partizans, & the Zealous advocates for British Policy, have during the late war shared Liberally in appointments from our Executive all tho our Republic Tottered to the Foundation by the force of Tory Clamour. These things are too Glaring to Escape the notice & recollections of any unbiased Intelligent american, Especially if he shall have visited washington since its distruction: for there are a variety of objects presenting themselves to the Eye, & many Lessons Painful to the Ear which emphatically urge these unpleasant Ideas. and sir give me leave to assure you, that these Melancholly facts, combined with what I have heard, on a late route through the States of Penn.a & maryland, where I have a Pretty extensive acquaintance; & where I find many like myself Supprised to see that a Virginian is again aiming at the Presidential Seat, Even after the 3d of March 1817. Induces me to believe neither Pennsylvania may =land or the Southern parts of Virg.a can be Prevailed upon to support the Virg.a dynasty; many things Published in a certain discription of News papers, to the Contrary notwithstanding: for Patronised as the Fed.s may have been, & great as their assurances may be of the Continuance of Favours from the Present firm at washington, Rufus King is their object. Sir for some years past I have been a member of the Gen.l assem=bly of Virg.a I have often been hurt to see the Honest Intentions of a large majority of that Body Baffled by the artifice of a few, & this may be our fate at the next Presidential Election; This is a misfortune Inseperable from the Simplicity of the Honest & Credulous Bulk of Freemen: but time will (& exertions may) Put them right. The Two last Sessions of the Virg.a assembly, I saw with Surprise and regret, the resolutions of the Genl

assembly
two by th
very ap
=tution, a
Republic
James
of these
the Sen
Republ
at this
=assm th
and Ex
=tract o
The ma
The inf
=tial to
differen
and go
Sir that
plea
you, th
a few
I repea
its Val
=count
a Great
Parts of
endear
Massec
I hope
more f
you ha
Painfu
of Sur
accord
The fore
best ex
for it

assembly of Tennessee, treated with a neglect bordering on Contempt; and that too by the artifice of a minority, for I am confident, a large majority of the very assembly must heartily approved of the amendment to the Federal Constitution, according to the resolutions of Tennessee. The Eastern Virginians are Republicans in Theory Sir, & for this many of them are Indebted to the Revered James Madison Lately President of William & Mary College; There many of these Great men in Virg.a read their Education, there he Taught them the Sacred Lessons of Republicanism; but Sir unfortunately for our Republic, it is not so with most Seminaries of Learning in the United States at this time; now most of the youth, are Taught the rudements of Tories=m as the first of all Lessons. It is this, (according to my view) that has and Ever will (unless check'd by Legislative Interposition) fortified dis=trust our nation. But Sir altho Virg.a is Piety cordial in its Political creed The manners & Interests of the Eastern & western Parts, are at variance The western parts are most Republican in their manners, and less par=tial to the name of Virg.a, but are a mixture of People in the west, from different States & many nations, & are ready to admit that great and and good men are to be found Elsewhere, as well as in Old Virg.a .. you know Sir that according to Custom, Canvensing for our next President will take place in the next Gen.l Assembly. Wherefore I now use the freedom to Tell you, that I am again Elected to that Body. & Sir altho I hastily wrote you a few lines last Feb.y from Washington, having as yet recvd no answer as I repeat that, "The Secrecy of any Comodity naturally enhances its Value, I do conceive that at this time Genuine Patriotism on ac=count of its Scrcity, about our national Metropolis, would afford a Great Profit to the U. S. by Transporting it from the remotest Parts of the Union; & I hear many who concur in using their best endeavours to Transport a Jackson, from Tennessee, & a Holms, from Massechusetts. Sir Natur's God formed you for Public Burdens, & I hope & trust that you will agree to forsake your Retirement one more for the Public good, and aid our Country in the Cabinet, as you have in the field; for our Republic has undergone a most Painful Probation, for the Last six or Eight years, by the Conduct of Such as assumed to be the Sages & the Heroes of our land; Though according to my opinion were — (I must forbear) — under The foregoing considerations, I for one, am Constrained to use my best exertions to Relieve my Country from its Present deficualties for it has to struggle with many yet; altho The war has Ter=minated

Honorably; Still I think it the duty of Every republican to endeavor
to Evinicate his Country, from existing evilles, & Evade them in future if
Practicable. I for one Sir doubt of the soundness of the Policy of
sending our little navy, at this time to the mediterranian; lest
it might chance to founder, about the Straits of Gibraltar; a
The British are now storming with rage; and even in their
greatest Calm of Temper every Body knows that their Power
is their Law. Power Constitutes with England any thing as a
right and Justifies any thing Tho never so wrong: I hope Sir
that my Zeal for a Reformation in our Republic, at the present
crisis will apologize for the length of this Epistle: for my pre-
sent Pray is, that the Great & luminous Spirit of Jame
& Liberty may shortly deliver us from the Follies of Lunacy, f
the curse of Lowndise, & from hyerphants Tories & Swindlers.
I find Sir that you are about to retain a Military comma
I cannot say it is wrong, nor do I know that it is right; but
I believe a Dearborn or a Winder, or Even a Hull might
fill the command, of either of our military Districts now as
=enough. I had anticipated that an attempt would be mad
to Stow you away, to one side; lest you might be in the way
of Such as dare not Confront you as Competator for the most
Elevated Station in our Government. Pray Sir be so
complesant as to dropt me a line, or cause some of your fri
or my kinsmen in your quarter, to write to me concern
the Premises, as Soon as Convenience will Permit: fo
you know Sir by very recent occurrences that Exertions
Sometimes answers great Purposes.

I am Sir with the Highest Considerations.

Your obedient Humb Serv.

John Stokely

M^Clesh^s Friday 10 o'clock P.M. 15th May 1815

Dear Sir

permit me to congratulate you on your safe arival at Franklin - Various accidents have occurred to prevent you & us, that has occasioned some delay Mrs S. has been verry ill, but has recovered - I have said that I will take dinner with the good citizens of Franklin on Sunday next 4 o'clock where I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you - I have said to the citizens of Nashville I will reach Nashville on Monday the 15th and hope you will accompany me there I enclose you a note rec^d by Genl E. from Genl J. from which you will see that a long address (which will merit a short reply) is to be delivered by me on Sunday - which may be summed up in this - that I have always endeavoured to do my duty in every station I have filled - and [redacted] my earnest wish to find, in performing the various duties assigned me - My conduct has met the approbation of my countrymen - I wish you Sir to have the [redacted] to prepare the reply for which purpose the enclosed is sent you, do it in your own way - for to speak candidly - I am not in a situation to reflect with coolness - I have a wounded foot, a painful arm and a bad cough - with a tender of complements to your Lady & Mrs Overton I am respectfully Your &c

Andrew Jackson

Majr. J. Reid -

140

Major John Reid

Franklin

Tennessee

Lieut. Walker 33

Major Gen. Coffee
at Mr. Coe's

New Orleans
31 May 1815.

My Dear General,

On my returning to New Orleans from the Dauphin, I was much mortified to find that you had already left us. The pleasing the painful gratification of bidding farewell to the Saviour of Louisiana was not allowed me, but I beg you to believe assured that my gratitude & admiration of you as a Genl. & my love to you as a man, will only cease with my existence —

I have often thought of the Ladys, & of the fatigues you must have suffered during your descending against the Indians, & the many forcibly brought to my recollection, on visiting the British Camp at Dauphin Island. I happened to see an Elegant Light portable Bed, and with its equipments complete, hoping to find you in Orleans on my return, bought it for you, trusting that you would honor me by accepting it as the only mark of affection in my power to offer you. I may disappointed in seeing you this may be so and that I shall never see you again has been sent to Washington to the care of our Mutual friend L. H. Smith who will deliver it to you. I am making arrangements to enable me to visit Washington during the next Congress & hope to have the pleasure of seeing you & Mrs Jackson. Have been alarmed at a report of your illness 142 probably a visit to a more Northern Clime may prove beneficial

it is at least worth the attempt.

Since you left us things have gone on tolerably smoothly -, some little sparring about the body of the Dis Judge, but the fanaticatic affection of every lowest man in the Community are all your own.

Should you visit Maysborough during the Summer or fall, beg leave to ask your friendly influence in behalf of Mr William Bayneale, he is anxious to get the appointment of a Purser in the Navy. You may probably have some recollection of him, he was an active agent in Conveying the necessary supplies to the Levies on both sides of the River - he has been in my Office for the last four years & of talents & integrity have any weight, he has many Claims, & will guarantee his responsibility to both the one & the other.

Should Col. Butler be in your neighbourhood beg leave to tender him & to every Officer of your family my fondest remembrances, to Mrs Jackson be pleased to offer my highest respects & accept for yourself assurances of my highest & most profound consideration.

With Great respect I am

Dear General, yours

Most Obedient Servant

Thos. Shields

Majr. Genl

Andrew Jackson

143

Thos. Shields

31. May 1815

Majr. Genl.

Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Nashville 13th of June 1815

Dr Sir

I had the pleasure this moment of receiving your note of yesterday, and agreeably your Instructions, the complaint you are afflicted with is one of the most disagreeable, altho not dangerous— I am sorry I have not a register to send you— you will find it correctly published in the National intelligencer— I have just been gratified with a few lines from our friend Duncan— he asks where are you, that he has not heard of, or from you— his reply to the Legislature is not finished, he is waiting for the explosion of two of the Senators— who are about to explode and let that treason out— he says to me he will burst the whole— I have had a laborious days of it, and would rest you and very much— The Senate are now at dinner to the Speaker has kept us very busy— on most closing for the present Session—

I will expect to see you either here or at my house as soon as your health will permit with respects to your Lady & best wishes for your speedy recovery adieu

Andrew Jackson

P.S. are you going on to the east and when do you wish to set out— will you continue in the Senate I have wrote to the Secretary of War— & I hope to be a few of my gallant friends present— A. J.

The post master will oblige by
sending this to its address as soon
as it reaches Franklin
A. J.

12

Major John Reed

Franklin

Tennessee

Mail

Major Geo Jackson

13th June 1815

The Post Masters will oblige by
sending this to the drop office
as at Messrs Franklins

A. H.

12

Mayor John Reid

Franklin

Tennessee

Miss Mm

13 Feb 1813

Major Gen Jackson

Nashville June 20 1815

Major Genl Jackson

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that
at the battle below New Orleans on the morning of
the 8th of Jany 1815, the Kentucky militia were formed
in the rear of the Tennessee Militia under my
command, occupying a space on the line of
about two hundred and fifty yards I was then
impressed with a belief and am still under
the same impression, that their number did not
exceed five hundred men - In this belief I was
strongly supported by hearing Genl Adair, a few
days before the battle, at Head quarters,
that the Kentucky militia were badly armed,
that they were not in possession of more than five or
six hundred good rifles - hence I concluded, that
none but those ^ only armed would be brought
to the scene of battle
A large number of Arms were taken from the enemy

some of which were put immediately into the hands of the Kentucky Militia, and the balance, or an equal number of other arms belonging to the United States, were delivered on a Genl order to the Asst Inspector Genl—

I have the honor to be very
Respectfully Yr
M. O. & Servt
Wm McCarroll
Majr Genl
Commg Ist Military

Genl Carroll

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

From Maj. Genl.
Wm Carroll
20th June 1815

Gen'l Carroll

Maj.r Gen.l Andrew Jackson

Nashville

From Maj.r
Gen.l
Wm Carroll
20th June 1816

Nashville June 20th 1815

Major Genl Jackson

Sir

I have the Honor to State that Early on the morning of the 9th of January last the Kentuckians, paraded at their Tents, and marched in line to the Works, their right Covering Genl Carrolls Division (in the Rear) their left Extending about one third of the length of his (Genl Carrolls) line. they remained in that Position untill just before the action Commenced, when the inclined to the left so far that their right was just above the Battery under the direction of Col Perry. (leaving about 25 or 30 men Scattered along between the battery and the right of the Tennessee a distance of upwards of fifty yards)

I am Convinced from their appearance while marching to the Works as well as the Space of Ground they occupied while there that their number could not Exceed 450 or 500 at most

Very respectfully your
obedient Servant

Levi Williams 1st Major
1st Regt Tenn. Militia

From
Major Lewis
Dellehunter
20th. June. 1815.

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

he perswaded Some of the M[illegible] of the [illegible] &
Some that was Drafted [illegible] up [illegible] a
[illegible] Mea[illegible] the sam[illegible]
[illegible] humble [illegible]
to ye Coffer [illegible] any
[illegible] Coffer [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible]
of the [illegible] der
[illegible] about [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Some with [illegible]
[illegible] Dutchmen [illegible] destroy any of the
[illegible] property [illegible] was [illegible] is
the woods [illegible] the [illegible] pickets
that was [illegible] the yard [illegible]
Some Small houses [illegible]
of the [illegible] from [illegible] rear
[illegible] took one Square of the piazza in the [illegible]
quarters [illegible] small [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] the timber
of the Common ground [illegible] the mill he had
a litle about it I Forbad them to cut no more
more the Garrison ground is scarce of timber
all this can be proved by good [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] to watch him what would
he do [illegible] destroy the [illegible] buildings
[illegible] from there which together be forced
came there there was a deal of old Iron caried
of [illegible] the soldiers had to [illegible] in
was stole and caried away

[illegible]
respect of
No depen[illegible]
Under h[illegible]
not act[illegible]
falsehood[illegible]
Not kn[illegible]
and he [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible]
and was
[illegible] have
My crop [illegible]
My wife [illegible]
Me to wor[illegible]
Know
Scoffer of
bow for [illegible]
pays Non[illegible]
gave at M[illegible]
worth o[illegible]
are to [illegible]
Mr trav[illegible]
in Kno[illegible]
had a [illegible]
the [illegible]
Most of
as I al[illegible]
for goods

could say but little about him but [illegible] of
[illegible] of your acquaintance to certify that there is
No dependence to be put in what he says you
Kindly to [illegible] must be a [illegible] or he would
not act as he does to come to you with some
false hood in his mouth & return my back and you
Not knowing the circumstance about the pleas
and he made up on you a Letter [illegible]
read by Sir Atticus and the full & th property thereof
and read impression & yeare that appeal & ong
but I have no expectation yet now he is going to take
My cup that I would have for and is going to his
My wife & her [illegible] Thurkin that helped
to work out of doors & Turned [illegible] on to
Now you have More humanity than to
Lose for Nothing No odd what he pleases he
pays Nothing he is not worth a cent and I pray
give as Much for the pleas [illegible] Mary says
worth or if you don't let me have it give me le
ave to stay until I get another pleace and I
Mr. have My rights & Privilege me when I lived
in Knoxville & Major [illegible]
his Lawful Letter & yeard [illegible]
Most of the Lawyers Gentlemen [illegible]
as Jealousy supported Against [illegible]
for gods sake if you will not attempt [illegible] pl
ease.

151

[illegible] Make him let me have my
Crop and the Land I live in until Thanks
if Desire or Just of the Boy I expect after I
Leave this world Burn the Jacket such
[illegible] or order keep about him tell
intention Mary Gentleman of Leeds who
I mistaken from Ignorant to Tell that
I that Influence to Get Out of Prison
attempting to get the care of the Boy I was
Troubled but I hope as you Can take
you will care the Letting of Poor and Infection
to be Hanged As I am Innocent Now I
Expect all Could with Majesty on their Frontier
on you Can Impound upon you May do what
own your Houses Land to Trust Such
Pure Lordings for and Carry I was not time
Can for I was Will Bad every Year I Made Out
on of the Story the please to the Lord of War be
Can Hang Doubtless Name a Common Prof Again
Juries Under Other Character of Him by Gentlem
Pound Consequently he was Out Accompanying
but was to Seven Hundred Years Justice Thirteen
or Bring on the by Act the Commissions I have
from the Lord of War and the Officers of the Army
Did Declare more of that Gentlemen that
Just Condemn in me No hard hurt it but
the Hand of Him Entitle Crimes Her Party
Imbibed Have I Understand Him to Charge Them
With the Damages and Would to Be Honour
Can Petition it Got it would be no Recommended.
Got Nothing Did Nothing but Adieu.

Out

New-Orleans, La Fourche: July 28th 1813

SIR,

The favorable moment has at length arrived for making a successful attempt in favor of the Patriots of New Spain. The enterprise offers an easy road to distinction, and promises a glorious reward for merit The place of rendezvous is *Belle Isle*, near the mouth of *Chaffalia*. About 500 chosen men, amongst whom are some late commissioned officers of the United States Army, will accompany me from that place to Matagorda, where we land; thence to Labahia is thirty-five miles. At Labahia, on the river San Antonio, about forty miles from the sea coast, and eighty miles from San Antonio, I will wait for reinforcements from Natchitoches, &c. Labahia will fall an easy sacrifice! it is badly defended, and its weakness is well known.

Sabala, the proscribed patriot, a native of the province of *Yucatan*, and delegate from thence to the *Cortez of Spain*, accompanies me. We have arms and ammunition; 1000 men already engaged, and can calculate largely on aid from Tennessee and Kentucky. The country through which we pass, and seat of our operations abounds in cattle and sheep, and nothing will be wanting to insure complete success. Our cause embraces the best interests of humanity—the generous enlargement of an oppressed people, and all the blessings attendant upon unrestrained commerce and industry, this too, accompanied by a prospect of incalculable advantage to the United States.

HENRY PERRY.

Pay — 64 = $320.
Pri Pt — 8. = 40
Forage — 16 = 80
Quartermaster — 3. = 15
Ammunition — 42 = 210
133 685
665

Henry Perry

28th 1815

Copy

Head Quarters
Augt 3rd 1815

Maj. Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville

Camp Near New Orleans 1815

General Jackson letter
came by Friday mail
18 Aug. 1815.

Robert Butler
A. Genl.

155

Franklin Springs Aug[t] 25th 1815

Your packet by Mr. Morril has just come to hand
Since I last wrote you I have not seen or heard from Mr. J. McKee: he has
not yet returned. I lately had a visit from a very intelligent gentleman
from the South East - & altho he managed somewhat in the gossiping tale
I have no doubt his object was to find out whether Jack's
would be supported in the West, if brought forward
for the presidency. I gave it as my opinion
he was supported in Louisiana Tennessee & Kentucky. by
a little exertion he would get all the votes but two, & that
I was not certain they would be against him (I mean
the District represented by Mr. Clay Hart Johnston) the opposition
the there was a strong disposition in many of the North Eastern
States to run him if they could be assured he would be supported
in the West. He was extremely anxious that I should
go to the Federal city this winter, as a member of Congress
but if that could not be, he wished me to attend the meeting
in January there, as a private Gentleman - I would write
to the Jour. on the subject, but am inclined to believe from
the Questions that have been asked me by different Gentlemen from
Jonesboro / that the General has done some thing cause some
Difficulty preparatory of my absence from home Should with me. It
Cannot be on account of my letter to him in New. Orleans
He well knows, a right to have known that me object
with me in writing that letter & with the Court, was to put it
in his power to do away at once a strong & growing prejudice

56

amongst the Kentucky Troops, dissipated wholly by the return of his official letter as published in the Newspapers, altho that letter was founded on the best authority. The General had then he wrote it, got certainly when he was in possession of more correct information. It was his duty to correct any errors he might have been led into from the official report of others as to the number of Kentucky Troops, who fought on the E. side of the River. I have not a doubt the General was not at all informed. This was no fault. So in the hurry of the times there was any one to blame, the fault would seem to lie between Gl. Butler & myself. If the Gl will examine his orderly book he will find the detail for guard is the 8.th 9.th & 10.th he was, from my command, 91. Rank & file, from Genl. Carrol 92 & thereabouts - I now write from memory, making my command 950 this about 1200 fit for duty. This at present is of little importance, I should be sorry however that the General should be misled by the idle tales of those who are most probably 20 Miles from his ground than I am.

Should you have an opportunity I wish you would know his sentiments on the subject of his becoming a candidate for President. The sooner perhaps the better. I am afraid Mr. Crawford will not do. You already know my sentiments on this subject.

Genl Kennedy has lately lost two Negroes one for $700 the other Eighteen hundred dollars each against Porter. Mr. Bell won his more

I have not seen him, but expect he is a little down
in the mouth & conceit of his horse. I will go tomorrow to Staun-
=ton, & as the Governor & Judge, I have no doubt of pro-
=curing the letters you wish which I will be sent on
the Mess[rs] W. Taylor

The poor contemptible puppy Spotswood Pen-
=dleton lately published a pamphlet in which his main
object seems to be to abuse you & myself - I have been
in hopes of seeing him at the Springs, & have searched
for him, but am told to day he is off for Natchez
He is too contemptible to give uneasiness & I am told
cannot be taken to do any. No inquiry. The family are well &
desire to be remembered, Adieu, Adieu

Yrs

Edmd Randolph

Th Cary.

I have examined the above Copy with the original
& compared it therewith, & certify it to be a true Copy.

John Reid
Aide de camp

Harrodsburg
Ky 1st

Col. William P. Anderson

Glasgow. ~~Nashville~~

by ~~[illegible]~~

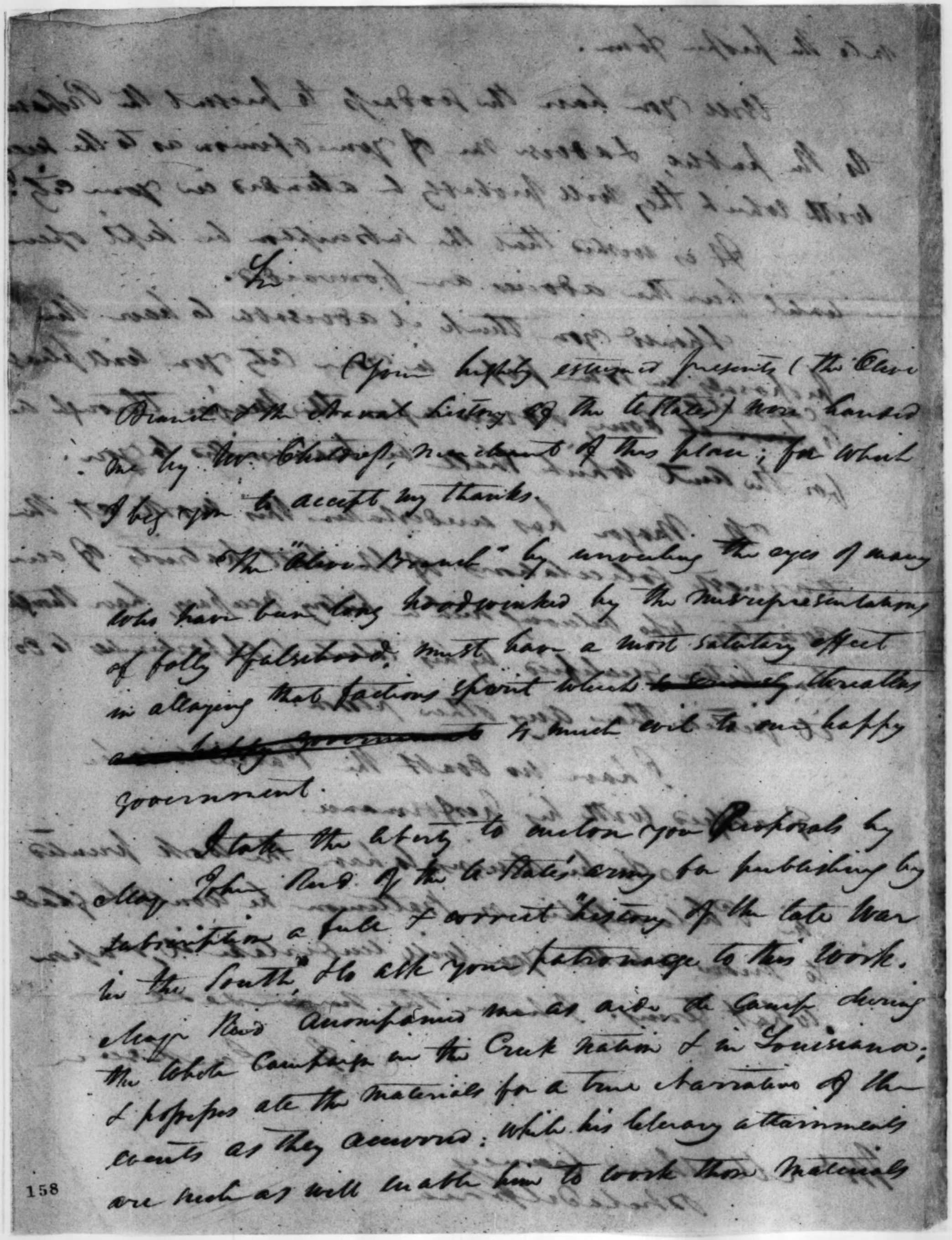
Gen. Palmer Adjutant to
Mr. A. Anderson copied by
Maj. John Reed

Franklin
Sept. 1st 1815

Corresponding Gen. Parkhurst
on Friendship

August, 1815.

Cf. Bassett, Corr., II. 215. Drafted by Reid; concluded signed, and addressed by Jackson. The work was eventually published by Carey.



Upon [illegible] arrival at Pensacola (the Chief Branch of the Naval Force of the United States) was handed me by Mr. Chartres, Merchant of this place; for which I beg you to accept my thanks.

The "Olive Branch" by unveiling the eyes of many who have been long hoodwinked by the misrepresentations of Folly & falsehood, must have a most salutary effect in allaying that factious Spirit which [illegible] it must end in a happy Government.

State the utility to Society at large & the United States Army in particular a full & correct History of the late War in the South. He asks your patronage to his work.

Many Brave Americans met an untimely death during the whole Campaign on the Creek Nation & in Louisiana: & prospects are the materials for a true Narration of the events as they occurred: while his literary attainments are such as will enable him to work those materials

into the proper form.

Will you have the goodness to present the Proposals to the public, & advise me of your opinion as to the success with which they will probably be attended in your city?

It is wished that the subscription be kept open until further advices are forwarded.

Should you think it advisable to have the Proposals inserted in some paper in your City you will please cause it to be done, & draw upon the Major through me for the cost which shall be transmitted to you.

The Major has undertaken this work at the earnest solicitations of the best patriots of our Country, who believing such a history necessary, have thought him better qualified by his talents & opportunities to do it justice than any other person.

I have no doubt the Patriots will be gratified with his performance.

As he desires to have the book printed in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh he would be glad to know whether you will undertake it, & upon what Terms. I have the honor &c

Chas Lacock

Wm Mc Dowell Carey
Philadelphia

Mr M Carey
Philadelphia

Williamson County Augusta Sept 10th 1815

Dr.

Sir, my son Mosby M Daniel having commenced his Military Career at an early period of his life as a soldier in the Creek Nation and subsequently the late expedition to New Orleans, which has no doubt by this time taught him the duties of a Subaltern Officer. When I saw you last at your house in company with my Brother above 12 months ago. You then took down my sons Name and promised me to Write on to the War department, as early as practicable, believing it to be in your power &c to procure him the lowest Grade of appointments and

160

the peace establishment to with a 2nd Lieutenant
I beg of you to do so. You are also the
man who are highly capable of Judge
ing Whether his services heretofore merit
that appointment or not; and if they
do not he Ought not to have it. Since
his return from the late Service above
mentioned he has been constantly engag
ing in literary Pursuits. I am anxious to
gratify him in his great thirst for Mili
tary Acquirements, and hope to succeed
by Your approbation during the Session of
Congress the ensuing Winter. pray be so good
as When leisure offers, to write to me by some
safe hand or Otherway Your Opinion
of this business, and Whether such Vacanc
as may happen are to be filled up by the
Supernumerary or Other Officers not retained
in the late Reduced establishment

While I'm yo
arms, wg
nanimity, g
every possible
in the Bosom
the freedom &
gth the tranqu
with sincere
things, may
When You g
may You

Judge the
Depty. of
Accept Dr
atst Esteem

nd Lieutenant
also the
of Judge
fore Mr. ich
d if they
ich I now
ices above
engage
an acquaint
ed for Mr.
succeed
spicion of
ay be so good
me by some
opinion
such vacancy
up by the
not retain

While Sr you were at the head of the
armies, wg.d by patriotic vertues and mag
nanimity, you preserv.d under the pressure of
every possible difficulty, and discouragement
in the pursuits of the great Objects of the War
the freedom & safety of your Country. and at len
gth the tranquil enjoyments of peace. I conclude
with sincere wishes that the great disposer of all
things, may long bestow happiness on You, and
when You quit the stage of human life
may You receive from the Universal

Judge the reward of Valour, exert, to save the
Asylum of patriotism and disinterest Virtue
Accept Dr Genl assurances of my gre
atest esteem & respect

Collin McDaniel

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson

Honor.d

Sir

Nashville

New Orleans Sept. 15. 1815

Dear General

I was just sending the report to the
press when your letter of the 10th instant was delivered to me
as from long is experience of tedious here and you express a desire
to have the paper immediately I determined on consulting with Mr
Duncan to send it you in manuscript you will therefore receive
it with this letter. the delay was owing for the first few days after
your departure (as I wrote to you) to an unusual pressure of business
from that it has been I can scarcely in the strictest sense of the
word be decided by with you here, and as far as I could judge from
my correspondence in the other States, that I might any other
publication than that of your Defence (of which I had
corrected Copies published in all the principal towns) would
be useless and perhaps injurious. I was wrong perhaps in this
calculation. I still more so in supposing any delay to the
judge of what Counsel you would. but I know that
you will attribute the Delay to a proper motive & more for a

Present

imagine me guilty of inattention to your interests or your feelings.

It is astonishing how soon the most important publications of consigned to the Gazettes disappear it was with the greatest difficulty I could procure a Copy of the Address to you Defence - and imperfect one was luckily discovered in an old Baltimore paper. I have corrected it and you will find it enclosed -

I am very much pleased indeed with the intelligence you gave me of Mayr Reeds undertaking. he is eminently qualified to execute it in a manner worthy of the Subject and that is saying not a little, be pleased to make my Compliments to him on the occasion and to say that I would expect my Lift to procure Subscribers for the work if it were necessary but that without any Effort it is soon at a long last here - when the book is written as I am convinced it will be it will have a most rapid Sale and will be a source of Emolument as well as reputation to the Author -

I thank you very much for the trouble you have been pleased to take for my sons, he is very grateful for your attentions & I doubt not he will not be unworthy of your good opinion -

It is a source of great regret to me that I am not near you at the seat of Government I find Constantly [illegible]

myself with the hope of enjoying that pleasure, but I fear
I must now abandon it altogether. a Man who depends entirely
as I do upon my profession for support Can not abandon it
with at Willis — your kind offer of service gives me greater
pleasure than it would to many who were in a situation to avail
themselves of it if I consider it as an assurance of your Esteem or
that I place a much higher Value for its own sake than
for that of any Effect it might produce in my advancement
or my fortune, thanking you therefore most sincerely for the
mark of Your friendship of which I shall be a living proud and
which I pray you to Continue to me, I can assure you that I
have no political views and have been so long a retired from
them, that I should make a sorry figure in any station where
that kind of talent is required.

I am sorry that you are at length
going on to Washington your influence & Credit will be Exerted
to Correct the shocking delays and abuses in public affairs here
- not a Dollar has been paid from the Q.r Mas.r Department
since you left us - the Soldiers are obliged to sell their Cert.s
for Cash at a Discount of 25 p.r Cent. and as you may
perhaps Know better than I Do not a single Step is taking to better this
important place in a State of Defence - we are now at

Peace

If there any Consideration is the strongest Argument in favor of its being used as the ground for Preparation - the Spaniards are not Gay - If not in this Landing their Commercial Treaty I am Mistaken, if the English are, such Troops as they have had in Spain is a very bad Case for Arrogance and they are to be fully infected with it before, there is ever a Contagion, they can Communicate in Europe and with I shall certainly wish to become so known - our Troops in the Peninsula will make the Wounds of this proud blood a Speedy - and this Honour will probably accrue to our Valor and Discipline will take the Lead for States -

Dear Sir

I am the favor to assure Mrs Jackson of Mrs Livingston, Sincere respect and Esteem & Obedt I need not say I shall anticipate the pleasure you assure me I shall find her in your journey if Col & Mrs Baker are at Lexington to them the kindest Attention - You say every thing I can wish in my Dear General & command that of all your friends there is none more justly attached by the strongest ties of Gratitude & Esteem than

Your Mo Obd Le

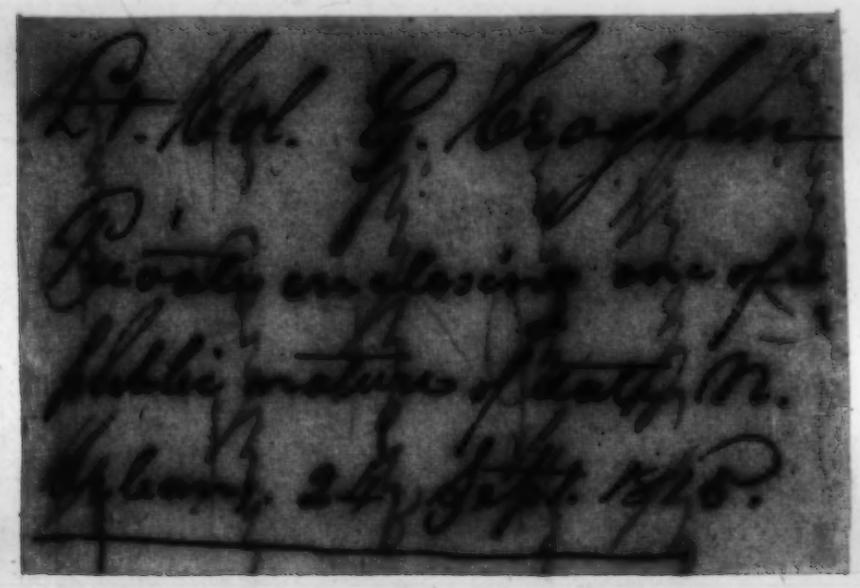
Edwd Livingston

D.r Sir

Your friend Maj.r Butler is
with us now in Command of the 1.st Regt. at
pass Christian — You will have
heard of the late unexpected occurrences on
the Continent, What an age for us —
Victories & what a people the French!
Provided that Bona; had died at Boroddino
with all his brightening honors thick upon
him! K. C.

Permit me to hope that your health
is reestablished

Respectfully yours
Gbroughan



Nashville 17th Oct: 1815

Confidentially to Friend I have
Transmitted to Gl Jackson, the fact herein
made at the instance of Majr Helm — He
The Same which was Operation of in Nashville,
of which he was totally ignorant. How this fellow
Helm (who by the bye is a very huffy boy of) may
well be be able to account for this very extra-
ordinary conduct, No one can tell — He forwards
the Documents as they are published, to the Editor
of the Palladium, for I made that inquiry
of him the first point.

Lieut. Adair tells me he wrote to Gl
Thomas on the Subject, & his reply was that
he knew nothing about such publication
as Majr Helm has made: So Sam cannot
Commit Gl Jackson himself under his authority

Should the Gl Deem the Affair worthy his
farther notice, & think proper to forward to
me (Nashville) his Contradiction of it, I will
cheerfully attend to his wishes.

In haste I am as usual
his Most Obt. Hble
Servt
W. P. Anderson

From both Houses
enclosing publication
October 17th 1816
Recd. 18th Nov. 1816

November 14th 1815

Sir

I have this day received by Lieut Gray
an order from General Gaines, dated 11th Instant, requiring me
to furnish said Lieutenant supplies of Camp & Garrison
Equipage, Ordnance & Ordnance Stores, to fit out Troops, for an
expedition against the Creek Indians. —

I immediately wrote to General Gaines
that I had been under order for Nashville for some time
past, and ill health only had prevented my compliance
with them; but that I was ready to enter upon any duty
that he might order provided he conceived the public
Service required his retaining me in his immediate
Command. — I received an answer from the General
on the 6th of the present month, stating that the order
had reached him but it out of his power to avail
himself of my further services. —

In furnishing supplies ordered by
General Gaines, I made myself individually liable for
the purchase of twenty four Horses, for a Train of Artillery.

I expect a remittance from the General
by tomorrow mail, to enable me to meet the payment, if
an unfortunate circumstance had not occured, should be
on my route by the 17th inst. for Nashville. —

Gray arrested yesterday by the civil
authority, for having acted as the friend of Captain
Hampton, late of the Army, in an affair of honor, which
took

to his place in June last, in which his antagonist, Captain Dick, unfortunately fell. -

A late act of the Legislature of this State has made it highly criminal in any person either directly or indirectly, to be concerned in fighting a duel. I have been obliged to give very heavy security for my appearance at Court early in January next. - Mr. Langdon Cheves, a distinguished member of this City, has been consulted, and says there is no possible way of my getting clear of attendance at Court. I am, therefore under the necessity of asking your permission, to remain in Charleston. -

With the highest consideration, and respect I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your Most Obedient Servant
Samuel Champlain
Deputy Quarter Master General
Southern Division

Major General
Andrew Jackson
City of Washington

both fired in four shots, in which his antagonist Capt. Peck, unfortunately fell —

A late act of the legislature of this State has made it highly criminal in any person either directly or indirectly to be concerned in fighting a [illegible]

I have been obliged to give my [illegible] security for my appearance at [illegible] early in [illegible] next — Mr Langdon Cheves, a distinguished [illegible] of this City [illegible] been consulted, and [illegible]

[illegible] I am therefore [illegible] asking your permission to remain in [illegible] until the [illegible]

leave granted, the Major to report himself at [illegible] 10th May 1816

Maj. Jam. Chamberlain
Ansd. Nov. 14. 1815
11 Nov

Free

Major General Andrew Jackson
City of Washington

NOV 15

Ansd.

took place in June last, in which his antagonist Capt. Dick, unfortunately fell —

A late act of the legislature of the State has made it highly criminal in any person [illegible] directly or indirectly concerned in fighting a [illegible]

I have been obliged to give my [illegible] security for my appearance [illegible] early [illegible] next. — Mr Langdon Chavis, a distinguished [illegible] the City [illegible] consulted, and [illegible]

[illegible] I am therefore [illegible] asking your permission [illegible] to remain in [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible]

Leave granted, the Major to report himself at [illegible] J. 10th July 1816

Jam. Champlain Maj.r

Ans.d

Nov. 14. 1815.

Major General Andrew Jackson City of Washington

CHARLES NOV 15

No 11

Ans.d

Captain Jos. Brown,
The Honest Farmer, offers to take Genl Jackson's
Horses & promises to give them as much good Hay
and grain as they can eat — for which he will charge
the Genl at the rate of Nine Dollars pr month
for each Horse — provided the Genl sends
his own servants to attend to the Horses — & for
the board of the servants, he will charge the Genl Two
Dollars & fifty cents pr. week each ——

Mo. respectfully
Your humble Svt
Jos. Brown
Living on Mr. Thomas' Farm
about four miles from
Brookville

168

The members will not to be named publick

Eight of General Jackson's Horses and Two
boys were left with Mrs Brown on
Sunday Evening 19th November 1815
Reuben Thompson

Eight of General Jackson's Horses and two
boys were left with Mr. Brown on
Sunday Evening 19th November 1815
Reuben Thompson

Washington City. Nov 29th 1816.

Dear Father. I arrived here on the 27th Inst.
after a pleasant journey, having had fine
weather. I found our friend, the General
in good health as well as aunt Jackson
Lemuel Donelson is very ill, tho' by no
means dangerous. This is a most beautiful
place by nature and the improvements
are tasty so far as they have advanced.
The ravages of the enemy look very
Melancholy. I suppose from the dis=
agreeable association of ideas, more
than from the absolute injury sustained
I have not yet visited the Navy yard
nor the Bladensburgh Race ground.
I am not able to say how long I shall
be detained here tho' I hope not long
for I am anxious to return home and my
expences are enormous. Give my love to mother
Robert and family and my Lydia and Love.
Your Son. A. J. Donelson

169

Col R. Hays.

STATE
DEC
1
87
Col Robert Hays
Nashville
Tennessee
Mail

The copy of this letter in Jackson's Letter-Book I., p. 159 is dated Dec. 17. The Report of the Secretary of War, W. H. Crawford, Dec. 27, 1815 (Am. State Papers, Military Affairs, I. 636) embodies the suggestions here made.

Dec. 15? 1815

Washington City. 15. Mar

Sir:

I have been prevented by indisposition from attending to your request respecting the Staff of the army, sooner. In the first place I have to offer that regiments any alterations in it is not subject, and however desirable consequences that by almost all

I consider it a radical defect in the act for the organization of the peace establishment that most of the important branches of the staff have been left without heads. Nor by the officers of the Staff that an army must be assembled in its order; & there is but little acquaintance of its being well taught while they are ignorant of their own. This consideration seems additional

to weight which urges me to ask from you a compliance with the request of an augmentation of our forces. Allowing our present establishment to be a base & skeleton, designed to be

17E

fellers but when an emergency may require it It is cer-
=tainly important that such numbers be attached as are
the most necessary to inhart the Iowa Cavalry to
effectual action

I must therefore recommend as a matter of pri-
mary consequence, that such officers as have been
honorably retained, be retained permanently.

The accompanying Schedule will explain how at
large my views of such a staff at the present es-
=tablishment seems to require.

As well to prevent too great a breaking
up the Line as to avail the army of as much
talent as possible I would recommend that the
highest Staff appointments may when the occa-
=sion shall require it be taken from among the
citizens, & that to such of them whose duties are
principally Secretary, a Clerk hire be
assigned

I would also recommend that in the selection of

Dec. 15–17, 1815.

The copy of this letter in Jackson's Letter-Book I., p. 159, is dated Dec. 17. The Report of the Secretary of War, W. H. Crawford, Dec. 27, 1815 (Am. State Papers, Military Affairs, I. 636) embodies the suggestions here made.

his duties a Major General be not restricted to the Line or to any Grade in it. It is not likely that he will risk the good of the Service along with it his own reputation by intrusting an Officer from an inferior command — It is a post of great trust & responsibility as well as laborious duties: & should at all times be properly filled.

I take this occasion to recommend that the Assistant Postmaster be continued until the payments to the Militia be completed.

I have the honor &c

The
Report
Affairs

Copy of a letter to
the Sec: of War
15: Dec. 1815
Explaining the Organization
of the army.

Stationary Staff

Adjutant Gen'l's Office at Washington
Quarter Master Gen'l — Office Washington
Com'y Gen'l of Purchases — Office Philadelphia
Apothecary Gen'l Hospitals — office Philadelphia
Pay master General — office as at present

Divisions Staff

1 Adjt General to each Division
2 Asst Adjt Gen'ls — i.e. one to each Brigade
1 Inspector Gen'l & 2 Asst Gen'ls
1 Quarter Master General, who may be without
Subsidiary a Brevet Rank.
1 Deputy Q'r Mast General to each Brigade not
exceeding one Asst Deputy to each Regiment, Regi-
mental Q'r Masters to be appointed as heretofore
Topographical Engineers 2 Asst Gen'ls
Whenever necessary to furnish correct plans from
actual surveys. Say 3 of the former & 6 of the latter
1 Judge Advocate to each Division
One Chaplain to each Brigade

A deputy Commissary General to each Department one
Do to each Brigade, & not exceeding one to each Depart-
= ment of the army

4 Hos: surgeons to each Department
9 Hospital surgeons Mates
As many post surgeons as the service may require
not exceeding three to a Regt.
4 dep Apothecaries to each Department to be attached to
hospitals
One dep Paymaster General to each Department
4 dep Asst Paymasters General to each Department
Regimental Paymasters as usual
Asst Engineer & Ordnance department as
at present

An earlier form of the preceding letter and plan.

My indisposition has hitherto prevented me from attending to your request respecting the regulation of the Staff of the Army. From the shortness of time I have had to examine the several Acts of Congress I fear I may overlook certain offices which have not been retained, but which are necessary notwithstanding. I offer this therefore as an outline to be filled up on further examination.

In the act organizing the Peace Establishment there is one radical defect that the most important branches of the Staff are left without any Head [illegible] subordinate offices of the departments stand upon. This defect has been supplied by [illegible] provisional retentions, the service requires that all these provisional retentions should be made permanent & in one case that an addition be made.

On the present footing the Pay Master's department is the only one which has a chief; the discipline, location, supplying & medical regulations of an army are offices no less important & some more complicated than the paying & each in the same degree requires a Head — so as to place it as follows —

An Adjutant & Inspector General — office Washington.

A Quarter Master General — office — Washington.

A Commissary General of Purchases — office wherever the nature of the service might require.

An Apothecary & Surgeon General — office. Wherever the nature of the service may require.

A Pay Master General — as at present

From these five departments may emanate what forms the radical parts of the Staff of an Army which may be extended to any number beyond the present establishment. From the depart-
ment of the Adjutant & Inspector General arise an Adjutant General & Inspec-
tor General for each division & a deputy Adjutant General & deputy Inspector General for
each Brigade. From the office of the Quarter Master General a deputy Quarter Master
General for each division & a like deputy Quarter Master General for each Brigade[#]; these
subordinate offices from the two heads drawing the present establishments of Brigade Quarter Mas-
ters & Inspectors. Under the Commissary General's office stand the a deputy Com-
missary General for each division & the same for each Brigade, as likewise an Assistant
deputy Commissary General for each military department not comprising a Brigade.
Under the [illegible] Medical department there should be attached to each division Four
Hospital Surgeons & Assistant Apothecaries, to be attached to Hospitals. Eight Hospital
Mates & six more Post Surgeons as the service may require not exceeding Thirty two.
Under the Pay Master General's department, as established at present, there should be to each
division one deputy pay master general & four Assistant deputy pay master generals -
regimental pay masters to be appointed as before. These several offices with the alterations
embrace all the offices provisionally retained & do away the necessity of Eight offices of
the present establishment.
The Act is entirely silent relative to a topographical
department - a department indispensably necessary to the army & which may be formed by
attaching say Three Topographical Engineers to each division & as many Assistants as
the service may be found to require. The present establishment allots but one

[#] Including under the same Head an Assistant deputy Q^r Mr General to each Military Dep-
artment not a Brigade - Regimental quarter masters to be appointed as usual.

Judge Ad
increased ne
fication of a
be required
duty of com
formed by a

175

An earlier form of the preceding letter and plan.

Judge Advocate to each division. So inadequate is this regulation & so indispensable an increased number to the pay of the service that without permission I have made it the subject of a separate communication, a schedule of staff appointments to which it will be required.

I have made no mention of the present provision allowed to the brick pay masters they of course must be continued until the debts is paid off - after this the duty may be performed by the pay department on the arrangement already suggested. -

Note. The Staff of the Army of the United States. Seven Establishments, copied of being suspended during the time of war

General Staff

One Adjutant & Inspector General — Office — Washington

A Quarter Master General — Office — Washington

A Dy Master General — Office — Washington

A Surgeon & Physician General — Office — Where the service may require

A Commissary General of Purchases — Office — Where the service may require

These Five Heads form all of the redacting Staff — The divisional Staff to

consist independently of the departments of Ordnance Topographical Engineers &c. of

One Major General & Two Aids —

One Adjutant General & One Inspector General

One Deputy Commissary General & One Deputy Dy Master General

One Deputy Quarter Master General, Two Judge Advocates.

Four Hospital Surgeons — Eight Hospital Mates

Two Assistant Apothecaries — One Chaplain —

The Staff of a Brigade — to consist of

One Brigadier General & One aid — taken from among the Subalterns

One Deputy Adjutant, Dep. Inspector, Dep. Commissary

Dep. Dy Master & Dep Quarter Master General. —

176

Note 2

Note 3

Note 4.

Notes.

Note 1 — A Major General should have the choice of taking his Aides from any rank
"Aids" — from any part of the Line & list the year of the service may require

Note 2 — "Adjutant General, Inspector General, Sub. Quarter Master General" of the
Divisions, Staff — It being important to embody as much talent as possible
with the Army, particularly with the Staff of it. it would not be advisable in the
first appointment to take the above named officers from the Line — more espec-
ially as the two officers provisionally retained are not of the Line of the Army.
This idea is strengthened by two grounds: first that all the distinguished Regimental
officers in whom such appointments might possibly be conferred could not ~~be~~ determine
to the service be removed from their present duties — Second. that the inferior duties

Note 4

Note 2 (continued) — — of Staff & Regimental ranks creates extreme confusion, more especially if the officer be in reduced Staff duties on efficient returns to his Regiment. It is therefore proposed that the officers above mentioned be appointed from among the Citizens, with specific positive rank, as here before settled & that it be considered advisable when vacancies occur that they be filled up as suggested in Note 5 — not of course as a fixed regulation but one most likely to be of good result.

Note 3 — "Assistant Inspector, Dep. Commissary, Dep. Pay Master & Dep. Quarter Mr." & the divisionary Staff — That the Major General be empowered to appoint when the nature of the Service may require it a competent number of Assistants, to be taken from the Lines, had their Lineal rank & return to the Line when the General may think fit, receiving extra compensation during the time employed.

Note 4. — "Judge Advocate" There not being under common circumstances sufficient of Officers in a Brigade to form a General Court Martial — it is advised that there be under the existing arrangement Two — Judge Advocates to a division, to be attached to Brigades or such part of the division as the Major General may think fit, & that in each military department as now legal the head of division or Brigade have Quarters — they may be selected from the Line an officer to each throughout as Judge Advocate, to return to the Line when the General may think fit to receive extra compensation while detached & to hold his Lineal rank throughout.

~~Note 5 — "Deputy Adjutant Gen. Deputy Inspector — Deputy Commissary — Deputy Pay Master & Deputy Quarter Master of the Brigade Staff"~~

Note 5 — "Capts Aids de Camp, Maj. Inspectors & Maj 2d Mast Gens" of the Brig. are to be taken from the Line of the army & when so taken to receive their rank & pay in the Line, in place thereof to receive an additional & positive rank — to Staff — Officers then selected from the most likely Candidates for the major Officers of the Staff as referred to in Note 2 —

Note 6 — "Deputy Commissary & Dep. Ass. Mast Gens" of the Brig. are Staff Officers to be taken from among the Citizens. —

Hand of Stockley Donelson Hays.

Staff for the Army of the United States, on a peace establishment.

x 1 Adjutant & Inspector Genl. - stationed at Washington City.
1 Adjutant General to each Division of the Army. x
1 Asst. Adjutant General to each Brigade.
1 Inspector General to each Division of the Army.
1 Asst. Inspector General to each Brigade.
x 1 Qr. Master General - as heretofore stationed at Washington City.
1 Qr. Master General to each Division. So many Brigade Qr. Masters exceeding one Asst. Depty to each Military Department of the Army. - Regimental Qr. Masters to be appointed as usual.

3 Topographical Engineers to each Division of the Army.
6 Asts. Topographical Engineers to each Division of the Army.
1 Judge Advocate to each Division of the Army.
1 Chaplain to each Division.
x 1 Commissary Genl. of Purchases - stationed at Philadelphia
1 Depty Commissary General of Purchases to each Division.
1 Depty Commissary General of Purchases to each Brigade and not exceeding one Asst. Depty Commissary General to each Military Department of the Army. -

[illegible] Surgeons to each Division x
[illegible] Surgeons Mate to each Division +
[illegible] Asst Surgeons x as the nature of the service
2 - +
+ Philadelphia - x
[illegible] to each Division to be attached to Hospitals x
x 1 Paymaster General to be stationed at Washington
1 Depty Paymaster General to each Division "
4 Asts. Depty Paymaster General to each Division - Regimental Paymasters to be appointed as usual -

178

The Corps of Engineers & the 6 Dorsum Depart-
-ment, as at present organized.—

This act will require but little detail.—

Be it enacted &c—

That an addition to the Act
providing for a military peace establishment. the passing of the
act of March 3. 1815. for the better organization of the General
Staff of the Army be & the same are hereby so far as relates
that the General Staff in future consist of 1 Adjutant
& Inspector General. 2 Adjutant Generals 4 Aids-de-Camp
and Generals 2 Insp. Generals 4 Aids-de-Camp Generals

Note— Brigade Inspectors & Brigade Qr. Masters to be discon-
-tinued.— That Staff officers by virtue of this act have
same rank with Officers of the Line. also no one
would enable Staff appointments. much less would
the Staff command that respect which is absolutely requis-
but this regulation is only intended as applicable to the
Adjutant Generals Department and the Inspector Gen.
Department. for these are [redacted]
Staff appointments.—

City Washington 23d Dec. 1813

Hond. Wm H. Crawford

Sir

I am informed by Colo. Pope that
there is a report made to the accountants office
of a Considerable quantity of Public Provisions as
being delivered to Pope & Brahan Contractors
to my Army in the late Creek Campaign
From my own Personal Knowledge
I know that some of those Provisions
were Value greatly above three dollars
From the important Services rendered by Col
Pope to my army in the Creek Nation, and
from the high Price he was compelled to
give for Provisions to save my army from
Starving, It would not be more than Justice

179

for the Government to make him
a liberal allowance

Davidson County Ten.

29th Dec. 1815

At the request of Gen. Coffee, we the undersigned make the following statement —

I was present when Gen. James Robertson marched an expedition against, and destroyed the Cold water Indian Village, a Town, the inhabitants of which town had been hostile, and troublesome to our settlement on the Cumberland River at that time —

The Cold water town is situate on the South bank of Tennessee River, and at the mouth of Cold water creek, which empties into the River, about twelve miles below the lower end of the Muscle Shoals —

The inhabitants appeared to be a mixture of Creeks and Cherokees, but the principal or chief ruling man among them was a

Creek Indian, as we were informed by the

Indian traders then with them, and who
were made prisoners & by us, —

we were of the party that marched
with Robertson on that expedition, the
inhabitants of that town, appeared to be
in entire security & respected other In
dian tribes, they were in quiet possession
of their property —

Given under our hands &c

Robertson

181

Certificate about
Indian Land

Col.o Campbell
January 23.d 1816.

Dr Sir

I reached Knoxville on last evening after a tedious, & tiresome journey occasioned by bad roads & inclement weather. My family all well except Andrew, who has suffered severely from the tooth ach. My saddle horse very lame, & the carriage horses much fatigued with hard frozen ground, & deep mud. The badness of the roads can more easily be Judged of, than described. I shall proceed early on the morrow, & the next letter I write you will be from Tuscaloosa where I shall expect to hear from you. present Mrs J. & my self affectionately to your Lady & children, to your father Brother & the family. & believe me to be sincerely

your friend.

Andrew Jackson

Major John Reid.

182

Campbells Station East Ten-
Jan^r 25 - 1816

30

Mayor John Reed
of the army U. States
Mail
Newlondon
Virginia

New Orleans 2.d Feby 1816

D.r General

Your friends here heard with the greatest anxiety the danger which menaced you at Washington and with correspondent pleasure rec.d very shortly after the account of your recovery. not supposing that you were to the Northward would have been so short I addressed my last letter to you at the Seat of Government from whence I suppose it will be forwarded to you; when rec.d you will oblige me by attending to the Contents which you will perceive are interesting to me, I would repeat them here but by a letter from Mr. Brown we learn that you may be soon expected here

Some one I forget whom mentioned to me that you had a gang of about 60 negroes of whom 30. were working hands to dispose of. I have lately purchased a plantation with about 50. and upwards additional number, if they are of that description that is to say about three fourths good working hands, in families I will give you twenty four thousand Dollars for them payable eight thousand Dollars every year, with Mortgage to secure the payment should three times. Sold you may order them down and the Cash may be placed on your arrival - as I mean to retain the plantation they will

be sure of good treatment, which from your humanity I know will be a considerable endearment.—

The Capture of the Floridas is generally credited here and it is even said with some appearance of Authority that troops have arrived at Bermuda on their way to take possession you may be upon that these Circumstances make us look out for your arrival with increased impatience

Be pleased to mention me in the most handsome manner to Col Butler Major Reid & Lynch & other of our best Carolina friends as may be with you Mrs Livingston joins me most sincerely in the cordial Compliments & Offers to Mrs Jackson & Mrs Butler. How is my friend Andrew? I see by the papers that he accompanied you.

I am my dear General with the greatest

Your Friend & Mo Obd Serv

Edw Livingston

Private

Letter from

Ed. Living[illegible]ston

New Orleans

2nd Feb. 1816.

Recd. 17th Do.

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

[illegible]

FEB 5

Major Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Hanrodsburgh Kentucky, Feb 12 1846

Dear Sir

Tho a stranger to you, I have taken the liberty to inform you that I am compiling the History of the war in the N. West & South which was announced in a Prospectus, to be printed by Johnson & Buchannan of Frankfort Kentucky. The History in manuscript has been submitted to the Inspection of Governor Shelby and all the principal officers engaged in the transactions relate, I have not solicited any information from you because I understood you did not approve of the course pursued in writing the Southern war - this death which I am informed may now justify me in requiring all the information I can get from you particularly, perhaps

186

his papers could be procured, If they can be, get the whole manuscript & have it submitted to your inspection & correction before it is put to press. For any information as to my capacity & skill refer you to all the officers of Government in Kentucky, Governor Shelby the secretary of State Capt Madison Col Todd or Genl Harrison also to Col J. Hyslop of your State. My history of the Northwestern campaigns will be put to press sometime this summer & as the southern war I wish to write & find the manuscript for your inspection as soon as possible. Our object is to make the history complete & correct — please to write to me as soon as you can. Make it convenient

and if you

your

Dr Sir Yr

Dickinson

Jennings

187

If they
ceipt shall
f cometar
or any in-
d will
Government
the Secretary
D or
J. H Gibson
the NW
to press
the Southern
manner as
prescribed
Couple of
the 25
commencement

and you will
your influence

Post-B Leave

Any Papers or Information sent to Coe
Gibson Jefferson Patterson & Co by
Juniper will be entered to me
Keith—

Robt McAfee

20 Feb 14

Tennessee State April 27th — 1815

My Dear

Maddam I received your Friendly and Agreeable
Late Letter of March 28th I never wished more sincer-
ly for any thing than to heare from you at the
time your Letter came to hand you perhaps will
Scarcly believe me when I declare to you that I was
as much Distressed the day I Lest youre house
as if you had all been my nearest relations oh my
will you pardon me for not writeing to you I ful-
ly ineded it the next day & nothing prevented it
But my writeing so bad a hand Mrs P Requested
not Tell on me She passed above some Distance
say 20 miles — how Sincerely I have Sympathised in your
Sorrows, it has not been in the power of an absent Friend
Such or Pleviat one sorrowfull hour of Lest assured it
would have been done — ther is none Exempt from trouble
And ther great Disposer of all who holds the
Destiny of nations in his hands Sees and knows
what is best for us Let us my Friend assine to
His will — your Son was an honour to his Friends
and Country a bright gem pluck from among
them but alas he has gon the ways of all

Erth I Cannot Discribe my feelings on the
The Day I left your house Dear Maria often did
I see her in my imiginalion so Strongly it was
Impress on my mind to say something to him in that
most Syllam hour but the [illegible] in the name of her God
Must Read at her father but has received no
Answer as yet Genneral Jackson has been from
Home since some time for Through the Mobile and all
that Section of the Distrit he was three weeks th
New orleans I frequent by have Letters he will return
Tennessee in May he says to me if his health is something
Bitter Then usual that my Dear Madam have you
here of this dreadfull Epedemic swept nearly one third
of our Citty Gone so many instances of men and Wo
mens going together Six and Seven oute of some Familys
Nothing would give me more pleasure on Erth then
to see you all one more except for Mr Jackson
Remember me to Mrs Harris & all her family
Capt Reade and your family and except for
yourself my prayers that happyness may visit
your aboad once more a gleame of joy set on your
Evening hours is my wish Rachel Jackson
Mrs Sophia Reade

Nashville June 23d 1816

Dr Sir

I have no doubt but you have been surpris-
=ed at my long silence, I should have written you im-
=mediately on my return from Neworleans, but
publick business that had accumulated by my absence
took up my whole attention, except the hours
that was necessary to promote the work begun by my
deceased friend. This has engrossed much of my
time & thoughts, and I flatter myself by the first of
May Eaton will be completed in a manner
to meet the expectations of the publick, to the in-
terest of his dear little family, and in a style worthy
the acquired author. Major Eaton will exert his
best talents, his industry & research will give to the
publick a just narrative of facts.

I hope the work will be ready for the press
in less than three months, I have wrote Col. A. J.
Wayne to make an engagement with some one
first to engrave the plates presented in the prospec-
=tus of the work.

Gen. Jackson has shewn to me a letter from Mrs
Monroe to her, in which she requests that I would
give you my opinion on the subject of your return
to this country - with all of your known zeal
you fully set forth, the causes, & circumstances, with the shame
of your friend Genl. Monroe, & the loading of treachery
& ingratitude that would attend his return to exist by his death, still he
the interest of your family, could not fail to be benefited
by a sale of your property there and on-

investment of [illegible] of the amount of sales in land on
the newly acquired country. It is true that the
late treaty conventions with the Cherokees has greatly
contracted the benefits that was expected to
result to the U. States from the creek cession, and
has ordered that section of country less valuable
for the present, by leaving it's security, but in
time those encumbrances, will be removed
when land in that country will be more valuable
than in any other, except in the climate adopted
to the growth of the sugar cane, in which much
wealth cannot indeed be expected, This country
being so well calculated for the culture of cotton
which is & must continue to be a staple I therefore
would recommend you to come out, & explore this
country and be prepared to purchase at the
sales of this land which is now preparing
by the orders of the Government. by adopting
this plan, from a view of the country you can better
judge for yourself, and have also the pleasure of
seeing your daughter & her three sweet little
children — Mrs Reid has been very unwell, but has
recovered, the children enjoy good health, I wished
to see them on my return, I have sent a horse
sled there the youngest — If you come in please the
country I am sure you will like it, and I will
find me much pleasure, that you should purchase
on the Cumberland that I do, it will give
Mrs J & myself great pleasure to have you & your
family near us. Have the goodness to present us
affectionately to them, and say to Miss Hutchinson
that Mrs Jackson will give her credit for all
deficiencies shortly, she has hitherto been prevented
by a round of company, & turned out preparing to
come to Nashville, where I shall stay for the
— for a few months, to wind up my business

business, where should you visit this country, I shall expect to see you. I shall be happy to hear from you often, and will always reply when I have leisure, assure of our good wishes for your welfare & happiness and that of your amiable family and believe me to be, very respectfully

Yr mo. ob. servt

Andrew Jackson

Major Nathan Reid

NASHVILLE
JUN 28
Tennessee

25

Mayor Nathan Reed

near New London

Virginia

Sent Card

Mar 4 Pittsburg

Dear Gardner Campbells 8th July 1810

I arrived here on the 5th Instant left my family a short distance in the rear, that I might stay in supplying our wants in reading to set out so soon as they arrived. I feel much chagrined at not being able to meet you as was expected But there is a point beyond which human action can not reach. I had no expectation of your continuing any length of time at this place, or I should certainly have tarried to work so soon as I found the impracticability of reaching this place at the time appointed; I repaired to Columbia and wrote the General by mail, as the

most certain and expeditious mode of communication; this latter I presume has reached him; and will be satisfactory to that latter I suggested the probability of [illegible] meeting every arrangement made and time that time

[illegible] and that opinion but contrary [illegible]

The line is metcalfe and fields of the Dan rifle, eight miles below this head, but I am not sticks it, short of pursuing him. I shall therefore regard my duty as discharged by [illegible] to that quarter, the line struck below this place, I have been out nine much longer than I expected. I shall set out in a few hours and trust I shall be able to proceed much faster than I have since I left home.

I Gadsden

Yr Respectfully

Aid de camp

[illegible]

Brig Genl

Dear Gadsden

Campbells 9th Sept 1816

I arrived here on the 5th

lea[illegible]

From W. O. Butler
to
Lieut Gadsden
dated Campbells,
9th Sept 1816

Phillip Jones 1 Old Settler
1 Young Do

Andrew Lachman
Comm'd Driving the South
Cherokee council House

Copy in the hand of, and signed by, W. B. Lewis

Nashville November 13th 1816

Dr Sir Private

"Permit me to introduce to your notice Lieutenant Gadsden, who will hand you this letter and who is also the bearer of the Treaties lately concluded with the Creeks Cherokies and Chickasaws.

"In my last communication to you I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the benefits that would result both to the Treasury of the U States and the defence of the Coun Mississippi and its dependancies by bringing into market those lands of Country lately acquired by the Treaties above mentioned. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject that I cannot forgo the present opportunity of again bringing it to your view. I have this moment wrote to the Commissioners on this highly interesting and important subject. If the plan proposed is adopted the land can be brought into market in a short time which will immediately give to that section of Country a strong and permanent settlement of a American citizens, completely bid defiance.

"Should the Government divide the Surveyors District as proposed and appoint Gen! Coffee Surveyor for the Northern his energy and industry will bring it into market in all June next. Should the District be divided as suggested, and Gen! Coffee

appointed Surveyor of the Northern District it will leave open the appointment of Ensign of publick monies heretofore promised to the Govt. which vacancy I warmly recommend to be filled by Lieut Gadsdon who owing to the late indeed I might say present delicate state of his health is desirous of resigning his appointment in the Army. In this as in all my recommendations I have the publick good in view.

"From the acquirements of Lieut Gadsdon the army will sustain a great loss by the withdrawal of his services from it, but by retiring at present and avoiding the insalubrious climates, when his duty as an officer calls him his health may be restored and his life preserved for the benefit of his Country at some future period. There are few young men in the army, or else where, possessing his merit — his education is of the best kind, and his mind is richly stored with the most valuable and useful sort of knowledge: — he should therefore be fostered as a patriot, at some future day of becoming one of his Country's most useful and valuable Citizens.

"Lieutenant Gadsdone's situation requires some office the profits of which will yield him a competency while he prepares himself for some professional pursuit — this office will afford it. These are the reasons that induce me so warmly to recommend him — I hope he will be soon attended to as soon that he will get the appoint.t

"Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject which relates to yourself as well as the Government I hope I may take the liberty to permit[illegible] one more

Dec. 1832

Copy in the hand of, and signed by, W. B. Lewis

to attend to my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr Crawford from the war office to the Treasury Department it is of the highest moment that some proper and fit person should be selected. Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are to be made to fill the heads of Departments. I need not tell you that feuds exist and have existed to an injurious degree, in the Northern army. To fill the Department of war with a character who has taken a part in those feuds or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party will be adding fuel to a flame which, for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely.

"This and other considerations induced me to enter on the enquiry for a character best calculated to fill that Department — it has resulted in the selection of Col ~~Hillyer~~ ~~Drayton~~. Since my last to you in which the subject was then mentioned Genl ~~Ripley~~ has ~~come~~ here, who heartily concurs with me, in the opinion, that Col ~~Drayton~~ is the best selection that can be made.

"Pardon me my dear Sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term — they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be met with feelings similar to those which have influenced compelled me to make them..... Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry both as to yourself and your Country.... In every selection party and party feelings should have no influence on your mind. Now is the time to exterminate that Monster called Party-Spirit. By selecting Characters most conspicuous for their probity virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard

194

Copy

a party you will go far if not entirely eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and, perhaps, have the fairest and honest of emitting a people more politically minded. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful Nation should never indulge in party feelings — his conduct should be liberal and disinterested; and he should always bear in mind that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the National character and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble.... Consult no party or your chair — pursue the dictates of that unerring judgement which has so long and so often benefited our common Country and under illustrious ~~conspicuous~~ its patronage. — Then are the sentiments of a Friend — they are the Feelings of I know my own heart, of an undissembling Patriot."

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship, I shall ever to be respectfully

Your Obt Servt

Signed

Andrew Jackson

(a copy.)

Exact copy from the original A.P.B. Lewis

The Hon.

James Monroe

Washington City.

If Gen.l Jackson should want any information respecting the Kentucky Militia on the West side of the Miss.i the morning of the 8th Jan.y 1815.— I would refer him to the following Gentlemen.—

Nat.l C. Wilkins. then Capt.n Mounted O. Rifle Comp.y
Anthony Campbell then Lieut.t in D.o ——
St. C. Hall. Merch.t, New Orl.s.— then in the above Company.—
George Banks. Saloter.— then in D.o company.

They could Certify to meeting the Militia in Squads on the forenoon of the 8th running off, mostly without Arms: & that after getting to Gen.l Morgans lines where he had retreated to, Col.o Davis of Ken.y Rifl.s could not muster more than from 20 to 30 Men. it being then necessary to ascertain the force on the ground.— —

M. Jackson

Nashville January 6th 1817

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th Dec. last, which I have read with great interest and much Satisfaction.

Your Idea of the importance of the late acquired Territory from the Indians is certainly correct, and all the improvements you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these Lands are brought into Market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most vulnerable part of the union. This country once Settled, our fortifications of defence on the Coast country completed, all hope will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point America is settled, that can be reasonably expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter as well as this, I gave you my crude Ideas with the candour of a friend, [illegible] I am much gratified that you received them as I intended it. It was the purest friendship for you, intellectually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the Station you were about to fill to our country & yourself. The injury in a political than that the chief Magistrate may sustain from the effects of a groundless prejudice or party favour in the various contests that will arise to accompany [illegible] favorite candidate from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our National Councils, by [illegible] induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that I have felt this office I had made for this purpose, the most extended enquiry in my power, from the most authentic sources, for the most fit character, combining-

196

venture, bravery, & energy, with talents, & all united in the
same virtuous & honorable

I am fully prepared with the propriety as
well as the policy you have pointed out, of taking the heads
of departments from the four grand sections of the U. States
where each section can afford a character of equal fitness &
where that cannot be done - fitness and not locality ought
to govern - the executive being entitled to the best talents
when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the
union can afford.

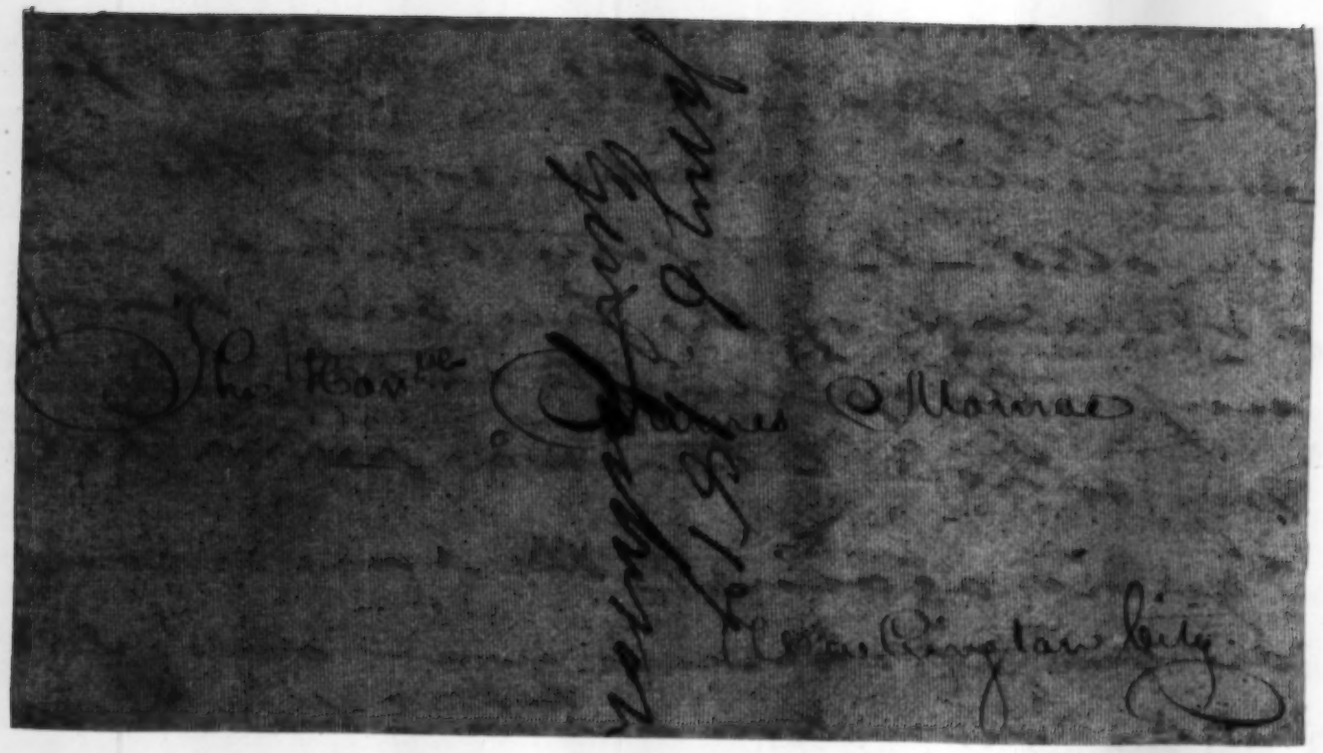
I have read with much satisfaction that part of
your letter on the true progress & policy of the Federalists - Fr
in my opinion a just & position - been for a long time
I communicated the Military Department where the Northern
federal convention met - if I had been the contrary to my
life I should have punished the three principle leaders of the
party - I am certain an independent countenance that would
have condemned them under the 2d section of the act esta
blishing rules & regulations for the Government of the army
of the U States - There kind of men of the called Federalists, or
really monarchists, are traitors to the constituted Govern
But, I am of opinion that there are many called Federalists
that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our Go
vernment, and altho they differ in many respects and opin
with the republicans, still they will argue every thing
in its defence - It is therefore a fortunate thing both the
that the tree is known by its fruit, Experience in the
late war taught me to know, that it is not those who cr
patriotism Conduct who are the greatest friends to their
country or will argue most in its defence - The Sena
of Rome had a Lentulus - America has her Arnold
therefore I see a character as the Romans formerly gave her
opinion, but when overruled by a majority fly to sup
port that majority - protecting the Eagles of his country, in
every privation & danger, for a love of country & the le
gality of its independent rights - I care not by what nam
he is called - I believe him to be a true american, worth
the confidence of his country & every good man - such
a character will never do an act injurious to his country -

Such is the character given to me of Col° Dᵐ Pickering
in the recommendation I was a stranger to him confident he is
well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and
benefit to his country, and I paid you in the address the
citizens of Salem has called you to fill [illegible]
must one to add, that motives are but Bubbles and sometimes
used for the most wicked purposes— I will name one instance
I have ~~killed~~ once upon a time been denounced a federalist
— you will smile when I name the cause— when your enemies
they put up your name in opposition to Mr M. I was one of
those who gave you the preference— ~~good~~ for reason that
in the event of war (which was then probable) you would steer
the Ship of State with more energy & ~~ability~~ than Mr M. was one
the best of men and a great statesman I always believed that
the mind of a Philosopher could not dwell on blood & carnage
with any composure, of course but he was not well fitted for a Statesman
sea— I was immediately ~~labelled~~ with the epithet
Federalist, & you also— But I trust when compared
with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its
fruit, it was unjustly applied to either— To conclude
My Dear Sir my whole letter was intended, to put
you on your guard against ~~the~~ american Simpso
-nism that you might exercise your own Judgt in
the choice of your own ministry— by which your
wonted gladia smoothly through your administration
with honor to yourself & benefit to your country
This was my motive— this, the first wish of my heart, to
see you, when I am in retirement, endeavouring to
nurse a broken & debilitated constitution, admiring the
Government with the full approbation of all good men—
pursuing an undeviating course—alone dictated by your
own independant, matured Judgt
~~[illegible]~~ I am Dear Sir ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ Yours ~~[illegible]~~ with ~~[illegible]~~ sincere
~~[illegible]~~ regard for yourself ~~[illegible]~~ I subscribe
believe me to be yr Mo. ob. Servt

Andrew Jackson

The Honble
James Monroe Esqr

197



Nashville Jany 12th 1817.

Dr Sir

I take the Liberty to introduce to your acquaintance, and public attention the bearer Major John H Eaton, a particular acquaintance & friend of mine

Major Eaton is the Gentleman who undertook to furnish the work began by my friend Capt Reed deceased- having furnished the work is on his way to Philadelphia, to superintend the publishing of it.

you will find Major Eaton a man of acquirements, a correct scholar, and a Gentleman of great private worth, and as such I present him to you- with a request that you make him known to the President of the U States, for whom I wish a particular attention he has a great respect, and has a wish to become acquainted with

I am Sir with due respect
yr ono, ob, Serv,
Andrew Jackson

Mr John P. Todd
Sec to the President-

Mr John Payn. Todd
private Sec to the
President of U.S.
city of Washington

Major J. H. Eaton

12th Jany. 1817.

Dear Genl.

I have written to Col. Butler twice on the subject of an order to the City for the purpose of closing my accounts with the War Department, but have received nothing decisive. My friends are anxious that I should leave the service, with much reluctance [I]promised them to do so, when I have settled my accounts. As I intend renewing my studies, I have not a moment to loose, I shall therefore consider an order at this time a particular favor.

With much respect,

Your Most Obd. Svt.

W. O. Butler

Bvt. Major U.S.I.

Maj. Genl. A. Jackson.

Washington City Feby 4 1807

Dear Sir

To day is Tuesday; Saturday morning we reached the city and certainly the heaviest, & the worst road I ever had a more disagreeable journey; the Country is every where covered with snow two feet & inches deep & has been so for ten days the Potomack is entirely frozen over and at this time the weather continues extremely cold— we wait only for the appearing & leave of attending her majesty's levee on Wednesday and shall take the next day stage for Philadelphia and Baltimore

I have resided for five days the Congress of the United and have seen nothing either of men or measures calculated to excite astonishment or interest. I have heard in debate Lowndes Sheffy Smyth & Randolph, the latter is & must be no doubt justly strange; on the subject of shortening the debates, he opines — Latitudes of remark that evinced a mind evidently deranged; you see no connection of ideas— no system — no fancy, no in fact any thing else but an asperity & ill natured mode of expression that delights in tortuning the feelings of others rather than attempting to produce conviction. At the moment you are rather pleased at the manner of the man, but to dwell on or reflect on what he has said is rightly considered that [illegible] which at first is excited dwindles away & sinks to contempt

of that mans minds talents & consequence he not been greatly
mistaken & am indeed under a serious mistake. His ideas are
puerile & his expressions stupid of every thing like manliness
and dignity. He was very earnest to day on all matters to reach
of Mr. Canfield he said that his appointment to the Treasury Dept
was a ill timed & unfortunate & the appointment of a certain man
in the British interest of whom it was said he could not count
20 £ if put in three pence — the President — Mr Gallatin &
the speaker ate drunk of his gall — Henry conspiracy was also
detailed; & got they were a remote fund his subjects as is the
Potomack from the Cumberland — I have heard so long ago that
at all meets they idea & had formed of the Congress to be held
we Congress — Our great men here are like the Will o
wisps of the night, that always loom largest at a distance
— I have been to see Mr Madison & Monroe; with
the figures of the latter I am much the most pleased
independent of a mind highly cultivated, a strength is seen
to hing from the connection his looks inspire that he is
a good man

Mr Canfield met with Andrew to day to see
about his warrant — Mr Monroe or Madison have not yet
been seen Mr C informs me that the acting Secty at
war finding state that a warrant could be granted it
will be granted him: but by a regulation of Lendry to
that currency the only persons of adoption are in the Militia
that unless these Indians will be unable to make his
entrance. Tomorrow or next day complete information will

he had
not be
time:
shall
would
should
him t
of thing

and
the a
except

20 D

201

be led on this subject, but I apprehend it will be certain
not be in his power to get in person to that
time: what shall be done in the interim? If it
shall be impracticable for him to gain additional
votes by friends prefer his proceedings to some good
school entitled that time a would it be better for
him to return? I defer giving you this each of the debate
of things that attend decision may be made

We sold our horses at Bees stables
and took the stage — once turning over we all
the accident met with, — no injury we sustained
except having to ride for 6 miles bare back —

Accept of my
My best respects to Mr. Jackson
Yours very respectfully
Jno H. Eaton

It is stated to day in the city that the banks of Phila
New York & Baltimore have agreed to pay specie in the
2d inst. Mr. Dallas is dead ——

CITY
4

25

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

John Allison
to
Genl Jackson
4th February 1819

25

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Head Quarters
Division of the South
Nashville 17th Feby 1817

Sir

Since mine of the 15th Inst. through my Aide Camp, I have reflected much on the subject of your letter of the 13th Jany instructing me to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Nation for the purpose of extinguishing their claim, and that of the Reservees, under the treaty of the 7th Jany 1806, — and many difficulties seem to present themselves.

Few of the Reservees, and none within my knowledge, with the exception of the two citizens therein named, Viz: Charles Hicks & John D. Chisolm, are now living; those, as I am advised, have long since sold their claims to other citizens for a valuable consideration. The few Cherokees who survive, who were in possession of, and for whose benefit the reservation to Doublehead and others was intended, have long since sold them and removed to the Arkinsaw. Those claiming under Metton & Hicks have long since sold their claims to some citizens; but under a belief that the Territory belonged to the United States by Virtue of the late cession from the Chickesaws, knowing, as they did, that the Cherokees had settled there by a special permission from the Chickesaws, have lately rented it to others, and also moved off to the Arkinsaw.

When I turn to the different treaties, and particularly to that of 1801, which recognizes the

charter given the Chickesaws by president Washington, defining their boundery, I can see no pretensions of right in the Reservees; nor can the Cherokee nation have any claim but what they derive under the 4th Article of the treaty of 1806, and if any title accrue under that article, it must accrue especially to the nation, and not to the Reservees; appearing to have been intended for that express purpose, and to exclude the whitemen from any benefit arising out of the Chickesaw title when ceded to the United States.

When it is recollected, that, in the year 1806, the Chickesaw nation had not relinquished their claim; that by the treaty of 1801, the United States had solemnly declared the Indian title to be in the Chickesaws; certainly, it cannot be contended, that any title paped from the United States by the Reser=
=vations made in the treaty of 1806: — There was no right in the United States, but the right of pre=emption; unless it is argued, that, by this re=
=servation, the United States paped away the right of pre=emption; she being possesed of no other right at that time, no other right could pas; — and from the tenor of the 4th article of said treaty, the United States have, as I conceive, only stipulated to place the Cherokees, not the Reservees, in possession of the same title the Chickesaws then held; even this right could not be vested until the late cession by the Chickesaws, at which period the greater part of the Reservees were dead, the balance had sold their interest, and abandoned the possession & there was no person in whom the right could vest; — from which I would infer, that, if a relinquishment of the Cherokee

claim to those reservations be deemed necessary; that, from the nation would be alone sufficient; for, those Reservees having sold their claims, the moment you attempt a negotiation with them, the claimants under them, and perhaps with great justice, will immediately interfere, and claim any compensation that may be asked by the Reservees for their relinquishment; and you will open a door for application after application & petition upon petition on this subject, for which I cannot see either the justice or necessity; and am clearly of opinion, that the relinquishment of the nation will be, as above stated, in itself sufficient, particularly, as the Reservees have sold their claims & abandoned the possession: —— at present there is no Cherokee on the Reservations, nor is it even claimed by the station, and no act ~~done~~ now done, by the Government, with the Reservees, can alter the claim held by the citizens of the United States.

These remarks are merely intended to draw the attention of the President again to this subject; that I may be instructed, whether, under all circumstances, a relinquishment of the station, in full council assembled, will not be sufficient without the individual relinquishment of the Reservees.

To prevent any delay on this subject I have just written Col. Meigs to convene the Cherokee chiefs at Niwassee (for the convenience of supplies, there being none near their council house at Turkey Town) on the first day of May next, — to explain to them the object of the meeting, and to have Charles Hicks, and the surviving Reservees, present,

and for that purpose to dispatch a runner to the Arkinsaw River, whither, as before mentioned, Chisholm, & the others have removed. — I have fixed this distant day, that all concerned, may be present, if it should ultimately be deemed necessary, that a relinquishment be obtained from the Reserves.

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully

Yo. Mo. Ob. Sv.

Andrew Jackson

To Geo. Graham Esq.

Hermitage 15th Feb. 1817.

Sir

I have received your communication relative to the running & marking the line between the Creek & Cherokee Nations &

[illegible]

Hermitage 15th Feb. 1817.

Nashville March 18th 1817

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st Inst., that by General Barnard I have not reced. I learn by this days mail that he has reached Knoxville and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell was instructed and fully authorized to make the communication to you that he did and I hope gave you fully my reasons for my determination, and wishes on that subject.

I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection, to fill the Department of State, that could be made. Mr. Adams in the hour of difficulty will be an able helpmate and I am convinced his appointment will afford general ~~satisfaction~~.

No person stands higher in my estimation than Governor Shelby, he is a well tried patriot, and if he accepts, will with a virtuous zeal discharge the duties of the Office, as far as his abilities will enable him

I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion, My anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare, requires of me candor on all occasions, and I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man is not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I therefore hope he may not accept the appointment.

I am fearful if he does, he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing, as a public character.

Should he accept rest assured that as long as I remain in the Army it will afford me great pleasure in obeying your orders, through him, and rendering his situation a duty easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties which surround you in the selection

of your Cabinet. But the plan you have adopted of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement, with the salutations and applause of all virtuous, and should you be properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the Union in a State of security and prosperity, that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe. To this end you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful.

I have looked forward to that happy period, when under your guidance our government would be in the full tide of successful experiment, when I would retire from public life and endeavour to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, this period will disappear, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defense of the frontier are carried into effect, by completing those fortifications that have and may be selected for its defense by erecting founderies, and organizing and drafting the Militia. then we will have peace, for then we will be prepared for war, every man having a Gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us.

Then all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us, because all will see we wish peace with all - but are prepared for defence against those who may attempt to impugn our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes and believe me to be

respectfully your most obd. svt.

Andrew Jackson.

James Munroe

Presdt. of the

United States

April 7th 1817

Sir,

In compliance with Your request I herewith send You the length of the Breastworks from the Levee to the Swamp, on the extreme left of Genl Carrolls Division, as I find it in my Notes. Viz.

On the road 2 Twelve pounders & 2 Nine & an half Inch Howetz
from thence 26 Poles 1 Twenty four — Lieut Norris of the Navy.
8 — 2 Twenty fours — Capt Dominique
46 — 1 Thirty two — Lieut Crawley of the Navy
36 — 1 Six & 1 Four — Col Perry & Lieut Carr
8 — 1 Eighteen & 1 Six — Lieut Spots of the Artillery.
34 — 1 Twelve } Genl Garigues
8 — 1 Nine & an half Inch Howet }
6 — to the half round
14 — to the Levee behind which the Enemy's advance
when posted On the 28th of December

Total 186 Poles = 1023 Yards

I am, Sir, with the highest respect.
Your Most Obt Hble Servt
J. H. Harris

48
24
11
264

204

1722
1722
1848
9426

J. W. Harris's letter
April 7th 1817.
Giving length of line of
Defence below
Equator
Sept 10 Orleans

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

The length of the line
of Defence below
Orleans, with the
Bertonia from
Bollery to Bolley

J. W. Harris's letter
April 1st 1817.
Giving Extract of Law of
Defence before
Superior
Court 10 Decem
Majr Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville

Nashville April 22.d 1817

Dr Sir

I have had the pleasure to receive your
note by Mr Pettibone, which was by him left
here on the way — I should sooner have
answered it, but did not receive, for some time
after the date —

I have rec.d a letter from Major Eaton
dated the 20.th ult. & expected to have rec.d another
by this days Mail, in this I have been disappointed
The Major writes, that he is progressing very
well, & has rec.d from Mr M. Carey considera
=ble of part of the — they completed fifty pages each
week, and will have the Book before the Pub
=lic, & ready for delivery in ole May next — he
had experienced great difficulty in procuring
a change of Myself, & at the date of his letter
had not accomplished it, but had written
to the President to have the use of one taken
by the order of the Sec.y of War, which was on
Supposition of the 1.st of June ult.o to obviate
any difficulty on this head, I forwarded to him
one of the first Likeness, taken by an excellent
artist here — a Mr Earle — which I have no —
doubt he has rec.d. the other plates were engra
=ved he says in a masterly stile — from old which
I have every hope, that the Book will do
End.d to the original and I forwarded to the

benefit of his amiable Lady, & sweet little
children to whom please to present Mrs J. &
myself affectionately.

To get clear of Mr Joseph Dorks, I have
this day drawn on you agreeable to your letter
of the Eleventh for forty five Dollars, for the
hire of his Negro Lad Jacob, for three months
which you will please honour & pay
accept of paraments & my assistant
Esteem & believe me to be
Dear Sir, &c, &c,
Andrew Jackson

Major Moses Mandy.

No 1.

Nashville
23. July 1817.

Sir

Upon my arrival at this place from the Highwaper, whither my duties had called me nearly two months since, I was presented with the Lexington Reporter containing your letter addressed from Natchez to the Editor — dated the 6th May 1817. —

Whatever surprise you may profess to feel at reading my letter to the Editor of the Reporter of the 11th of April cannot be real, when it is well known that you left Kentucky after the publication in that paper of the 28th February, which drew from me that Communication, and which contained not only a forgery under the declaration of my name given to the world for the base purpose of tarnishing the reputation of two brave Officers (Patterson and Hagan) whose conduct merited and received my entire approbation during the campaign below Orleans; but likewise an extract from the History of the late war in the western Country, holding me up to the world as being dragooned by you into "a day reluctant sentence of justification" of the fugitives on the west bank of the Mississippi.

Your having seen this previous to your leaving Kentucky, and knowing it to be false, a just magnanimity of mind, corresponding with the high respect, and exalted sense of my worth which you expressed and professed to feel in your letter to Col. Anderson – dated Greenville Springs, August 28th 1815 – induced me to believe that you would have given this bare production a positive contradiction the instant that it appeared. This justice not having been done by you, you had no right to calculate upon my silence; – nay sir, your having left this Country without doing it, too evidently evinced to me a continuation of that deception, and misrepresentation which I had discovered in your letter to me of the 20th of March, and to Gov. Shelby of the 10th of April 1815.

It is you Genual, who appear to wish to the Editor in a passion: this is not my course when my feelings are injured: – and this passion does not appear to arise from any expression of mine, but from an error in the Editor – whether it was accidental or design is for you and themselves to decide; – they have published it correctly in a note in the same paper, and corrected it in a subsequent one; and it is a subject upon which I feel no Concern. On this, as on similar occasions, when a person becomes irritated

with me, on false premises or information, and
make loud complaints through public prints, of
acts I have never done, I regard it not. Such
proposing always subside without injury to any one.

You ask through the Reporter an explanation
of my allusion to the "Spanish Dirk". It will not
be given. My letter speaks for itself — it is plain,
and without innuendo. You are charged by the
Historian with having furnished the forged Com-
munication: You can read it coolly, and draw
your own Conclusions. This is my only explan-
=ation. —

I am astonished at your impudence to talk
of fighting battles over again. You will know, sir,
that your fabrications, misrepresentations, and
falsehoods, combined with those of your Colleague,
and the Editor of a Newspaper have been dis-
turbing the tranquillity of the public mind, by
endeavouring to cast a stigma on the honourable earned
fame of brave and meritorious Officers, and to
convince the world that men who ingloriously
fled before the enemy — were heroes. —

For the purpose of perpetrating public opi-
nion, you have prepared a pen that I will not

do you justice. This sir, is only your deception; you know me better. You, sir, shall have the truth, as far as I know it. The evidence will be your verbal and written reports, your acknowledgements, and the official reports, statements, and Certificates of Correct and honorable men. The truth shall be told sir. Where you deserve praise, it will be bestowed, and where you have knowingly and wilfully misrepresented, it will be as freely commented on - and you exposed.

Your letter to me of the 20th of March 1815, must, sir, have been written upon a supposition that my love of popular applause could not withstand the desire of ingratiating myself with those, Comparatively, few Kentuckians who had tarnished their reputation; or my vanity your flattering encomiums. (I believe I may say that I have always enjoyed the good opinion of the virtuous and brave Kentuckian, and I hope ever to do so) In my answer, you found your mistake; You were met with a reply that negatived your overgrown numbers, on the left bank, and strongly, though silently marked my disbelief respecting the borrowed arms on the 7th from the Corps of Cyphers.

I did suppose after that answer, you would

No 2. have had more prudence than to have given publicity to statements under a knowledge that there were many who knew them to be incorrect; particularly those in your letter to Gov. Shelby. You must have acted under a belief that I would either be kept in ignorance of, or not notice them; at least I suppose you considered that the end in view required the risk, and your coming forward as champion would ensure your popularity, and seat you in the Governmental Chair of Kentucky, or the Senate Chamber of the United States. To expose my silence, your letter to Colonel Anderson was evidently written to be shewn to me; I sent it him, together with one from Col. Anderson to Maj. Reid, my aid de Camp; that the public may have a clue by which to develope your conduct.

(A) Extract from Genl. Adair's letter to Col. Anderson.

"Greenville Springs —
"August 28th 1815.

"Your packet by Mr. Crowell has just come "to hand. Since I last wrote you, I have not seen "or heard from Mrs. L. McKee. She has not yet "resigned. Stately had a visit from a very

"intelligent Gentleman from the Northeast; and
"altho he managed somewhat in the Yankee stile
"I have no doubt his object was to find out whether
"Gen. Jackson would be supported in the West if
"brought forward as a Candidate for the Presidency.
"I gave it as my opinion that he would be supported
"in Louisiana, and Tennessee; and in Kentucky by
"a little exertion he would get all the votes but two;
"and that I was not certain they would be against
"him. (I mean the District represented by Mr Clay
"and Col. Johnson) He opened me there was a strong
"disposition in many of the other Eastern States to
"run him, if they could be opened he would be
"supported in the West. He was extremely anxious that
"I should go to the Federal City this winter as a
"member if possible; but if that cannot not be, he
"wished me to spend the month of January there as
"a private Gentleman. I would write to the General
"on the subject, but am inclined to believe (from
"questions that have been asked me by different Gen
"tlemen from Tennessee) that the General has from
"some cause, some misrepresentation of my conduct,
"become offended with me. It cannot be on account
"of my letter to him in New Orleans. He will know,
"or ought to have known, that our object with me in

"writing that letter and not the least, was to put it
"in his power to do away at once, a strong and growing
"irritation amongst the Kentucky troops, occasioned
"solely by the return of his Official letter, published
"in the Newspapers, altho' that letter was founded on
"the best authority the Genl. had when he wrote it, yet
"certainly, when he was in possession of more correct in-
"formation, it was his duty to correct any errors he
"might have been led into from the Official report
"of others; as to the number of Kentucky troops, who
"fought on the east side of the River, I have not a
"doubt the Genl was not well informed. This was not
"his fault. If in the hurry of the time, there was any
"one to blame, the fault would seem to lie between Col.
"Butler and myself. If the Col. will examine his order
"book, he will find the detail for guard on the 5th
"& 6th. was from my command 7 / rank and
"file, from Genl. Carroll 92, or thereabouts. I now
"write from Memory, making my command 950,
"and his about 1200, fit for duty. This at present,
"is of little importance; I would be sorry, however,
"that this Genl. would be misled by the ill tales of
"others, who do, I expect probably, not own his friends
"shew mine.

"Should you have an opportunity, I wish
"you could know his sentiments on the subject of be-
"coming a candidate for President. The sooner

"perhaps the better. I am afraid Mr. Crawford will
"not do — You already know my sentiments on this
"subject"

Extract of a letter from Col. Anderson to Ma=
=jor Reid.

"Harrodsburg 17th October 1813.

"Conformably to promise, I have transmitted to Genl.
"Jackson the publication made at the instance of Major
"Helm. It is the same which was spoken of in Nashville,
"and of which he was totally ignorant. How this fellow
"Helm (who by the bye is a very trifling lying man) will
"be able to account for this extraordinary conduct, no
"one can tell. He furnished the documents as they
"are published, to the Editor of the Palladium. I made
"strict enquiry of him to this point.

"Genl. Adair tells me he wrote to Genl.
Thomas on the subject, and his reply was that he
"knew nothing about such publications as Major
Helm had made: so Helm cannot shield him=
self under his authority."

Not

From these letters it appears you were
much my friend that you were entertaining to search for
the Author of the falsehood, with the apparent object
of having every thing Corrected, that is one, the pre=
=sumable blame could be attached. If blame was any
where it was with yourself and Gl. Butler, who had
failed to report to me. How far this accords with

1813. your letters to Gov. Shelby and the Editor of the Register, an impartial public will judge. —

One word on that part of your letter to Col. Anderson in relation to the comparative number detailed for duty from Genl. Carroll's Division and the Kentucky Detachment under your command. Of the troops, immediately on the lines, one half or one third on occasions deemed to require, were night and day under arms. There was likewise from those a detail for guard and fatigue duty. Your detachment was not on the lines, and, with their guard, had but an occasional fatigue duty to perform; — justice therefore required that a larger detail, in proportion to their respective aggregate, should be made from your Detachment than from those on the lines; and I gave the order accordingly; which accounts for the augmented number of your detail. —

I shall now sir, take into Consideration your letter to Governor Shelby, with such parts of yours to me as may relate to the same subject. You observe in your letter to Governor Shelby "General Jackson, in his answer to my letter, seems still to think our numbers on the 14th inst. in the battle did not exceed 550 Men, and this opinion is founded

the one morning report of the 12th which made our number 959". Sais, sir, in what part of my an-
swer does it appear that my opinion was alone
founded on that report. It was founded on your own
verbal report when you arrived at Head Quarters with
your Detachment, — your verbal reports until the
battle of the 8th. — the opinions of my Adjt. Genl. — My
aid-de-camp, Major Reid — Genl. Carroll — Major
Dillahunty; and the express declarations of Major
Thomas L. Butler, that no arms were procured from
the Corps of Yumpts until after the battle of the 8th. —
As well as your report of the 12th which was intro-
duced to shew — that, after all the army brought with
you, those taken from the enemy, and those trans-
ferred from Genl. Carroll's Division, your whole
number on the 12th amounted to but 959. —
From these reasons, combined with many others that
might be added, I said to you sir in my answer —
"Thus sir, altho' the Kentucky force in the action of
"that day has been stated at 550, I am inclined
"to think, from the best means I had of judging,
"that it was over 800" Was this sir, assuming to
think? Was this, sir, resting my opinion alone on
that report? But sir, that report alone is con-
clusive that you had not the 8th on my line, more

than 550. In yours to me of the 20th of March, you say — "Your" (my) "report, strictly true so "far as related to the arrival of the Kentucky troops, "and to the situation on your line on the 5th & 6th "of January, not more than 550 of them being "armed until the evening of the 7th." Now sir, unless you can make it appear that on the evening of the 7th # there were had 700 of the Kentuckians were armed by you and marched to my lines, it follows, that the statement in your letter to Governor Shelby — where you say "I said even with a proud that we had in the battle on the last back Officers and now nearly 1200" — must be incorrect. You have never dared to assert, sir, that you reported to me on the evening of the 7th or at any other time, while the troops were disbanded (and that in your letter of the 20th of March) that you had received on my line any augmentation of your force on the evening of the 7th and surely sir, 6 or 700 men marching into my camp would have been noticed and spoken of — May more, if it had been the fact and that too, on the eve of an of= fected battle, you sir, being with me on that night, would have eagerly reported this gratifying

intelligence, at the time you received this Attack of the 400 Kentuckians, under the Command of Col: Davis, to reinforce Genl. Morgan agreeably to my orders. — Let us see in what manner you account for this augmentation of your Command. You procure them — "On the 7th Inst. from a Corps of 4 exempts in the City between 4 and 500 muskets and bayonets on a Board for those days: with this timely supply of arms we were enabled to bring on the 8th in the morning of the 8th fully 1000 men." Let us contrast this with the statement of my aid-de-camp, Major Thomas L. Butler, a correct and honorable Kentuckian, whom I had on the 23d of December 1814, left in Command of the City of New Orleans, and placed immediately under him the Corps of exempts, amounting to between three hundred, and three hundred, and fifty men, in whom every confidence could be placed, having at stake their families and fortunes. He states positively that you obtained no arms from the Corps of exempts until after the battle of the 8th of January, with his knowledge — that they reported to him daily. Thus sir, is the falsehood of your statement evident. Was it thus sir, that your misrepresentations were made to appease the growing irritation of the

M.L. Sentuckians as you have exposed yourself
in your letter to Col. Hudson?

It was my knowledge of the above fact
that caused me, in my answer to your letter, to pass
over this part of your statement with silent con-
tempt. Previous to this act, I had confidence in you:
but the moment I read that letter, it vanished. It
was my belief of the falsehood of that statement
that induced me to put the question to you first, in
the Editors of the Reporter "Why, if you had obtained
"those arms from New Orleans, you did not place
"them in the hands of Col. Davis' command?" I now
repeat the question to you, sir, why that was not
done, and also why you did not report the fact
to one of your having borrowed those arms? If you
did borrow them from the 4th Regt. Corps, to whom
the defence of the City of New Orleans was entrusted,
without my knowledge, or that of the Officers com-
manding that Corps, it will be difficult for
you to justify yourself for this omission: Not only
the City, but the whole Country might have been
lost by this unprecedented and unmilitary act
of yours. After the battle of the 8th the City being
thereby placed in safety — I determined to enable

the attempt to Cut off the communication of the
enemy with their shipping. I then directed Major
Butler to procure from the Corps of Guards in the
City their arms &c. and place them in the hands
of Gen. Coffee's Brigade, and the Contractors.
This he states was done — 100 delivered to Genl.
Coffee, the balance about 230, delivered to your
Command. You cannot have forgotten sir, my
having sent for, and Consulting with you and
Genl. Coffee on this subject. When I asked you
what confidence you had in your troops, to aid
in this enterprize; you replied that your Command
was undisciplined and insubordinate — the Officers
for the most part inexperienced: — that they would
fight behind their breastworks, but that no Con-
fidence could be reposed in them, if brought into
the open plain, opposed to veteran troops —

To return to your letter to Governor Shelby
you state that between the morning of the 11th
and 12th no additional strength had been placed
under my Command: Three or four Companies
from Genl. Thomas' Camp had been around from
the guns taken, and placed on the right of our
line near the River at Jamestown to reinforce
that part defended by the regular troops; but
these Companies were not under my Command,

"or included in any morning report from me." —
And let me ask you, sir, if not under your
command under whose command were they? by my order
you were invested with the Command of all the
Kentucky troops, Genl. Thomas being sick, and
unfit for duty. All orders given them went through
you, and your Aids to Genl Officers. This sir, is another
wilful misrepresentation. You, in the receipt of
my letter of the 2d. of April, in answer to yours of the
20th. of March, did you not, with that boldness, that
truth always inspires, say to me (for we were then
both on the spot) that your number was greater
than I had admitted in my answer; that there
troops on the right of the line were not either
reported by you or under your Command — that
I had said nothing of them of the men armed with
muskets from the Corps of Engineers; and that you
were ready to prove this from the returns and tes-
timony of the Officers? — Why sir, Sir, was
this Course not pursued by you? I will answer,
that you knew that you were when all the proofs
were at hand, and your false statements
could in a moment be detected, and refuted —
and the only mode left to obtain your Confidence
215 was to write to your Govenor, Calculating

that the misrepresentations which your letter contained would never be exposed. In this you have been mistaken, and the report of your Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the 13th. of January 1815 blasts your character as a man of veracity forever.

The report of the 12th. of Janry. is in your own hand writing. On that day Col. Davis with his detachment crossed the river, and is included in your report of the 13th January, which is as follows:

"A Detachment Report of the Kentucky "Militia, under the Command of Brig. Gen. Adair, "Commanding. —

January 13th — 1815

	Lt. Col.	Majors	Captains	Lieuts	Ensigns	Sergts.	Corporals	Privates	Total
Fit for Duty	1	3	16	19	17	60	69	165	
Sick	1	1	4	3	5	12	15	22	
On Detach'd						1		21	
Absent								5	
On furlough								5	
Aggregate	2	4	22	22	22	73	84	218	

"Capts. Peacock's and Capt. Terrill's Companies with one hundred and six men, including Officers "and non-Commissioned Officers on detachments on the "extreme right in rear of the battalion, are included "in the above report." (signed) Jno. T. Mears "A true Copy (Signed) Robert Butler Asst." Asst. A. G.

No 5 What say you now sir — were those men not
under your command and reported by you? —
I doubt whether your friends, the Editors of the
Reporter will be able to find an excuse for your
in this barefaced falsehood.

This exposure at once shews why your
letter to Governor Shelby was never published in full
before it appeared in the Reporter of the 2.d of last
May,* and also why the Editors of that paper pub-
lished only answer to you, in the mutilated manner
they did.

It is well known that I had every disposition
to be silent, if I could remain so, without in-
justice to others. I had every thing prepared for a
full exposure of those wicked falsehoods that were
agitated circulated by Helms in 1813, when his letter
to me was read, and your letter to Col Anders on copy
shewn me. I had reason to hope that the falsehoods
had been contradicted, justice done, and the un-
pleasant scenes forgotten in the recollection of the
achievments of the meritorious officers and soldiers.
I was then silent — but finding those falsehoods
and slanders revived & justice towards honorable

and victorious men urged me forward. But to produce
Sir — You say, in your letter to Governor Shelby, "I am
well assured that we had in the battle, on the east
bank, Officers and men nearly 1200; for a number
of men, when the order was issued on the 7th to
deliver the arms from the 13th to the 15th Regt, and
from Major Crenshaw's Battalion to Major Dar-
rington, did not obey the order". — What! your men
not obey your orders Genl, and no punishment in-
flicted on them? A fine military example truly,
and will accounts for the insubordination of your
command. — You proceed — "But believing we
were to be attacked, concealed their arms
themselves and
volunteered on the lines with their friends: these
men were not reported" — And how did it happen
sir, that these men were not reported, when you
knew the fact yourself? I must confess that it is
to me unaccountable, that, when you were ordered
on the 5th of January to detail all the Kentuckians
who had arms fit for service, and all those for
whom you could procure arms, assume the Com-
mand, march them to my line of defence, encamp
them in the rear of Genl Carroll's Division, and, in the
event of an alarm or attack, to come and support

* Dec 20. Gen. Pillow's report of the battle of the 8th
** Jan 20. Gen. Jackson's report of the battle of the 8th

217

him — that those men who were armed and fit
for service in the field should have been permitted
to loiter in the Camp of General Thomas, and my
order not obeyed, and this within your knowledge,
And after you had reported that my order had
been complied with, and that your covering
detachment was about 500 strong — It was
this the reason why we could not get a written
Report from you? How you proposing, if
Defeat and Disaster should happen, to state
your command [redacted] below its real strength,
but if victory, to swell them far beyond it? —
Your subsequent conduct throughout would
induce this opinion. Let us return to your
letters to Governor Shelby. — "I have obtained"
(you say) "from Col. Latour, the Chief Engineer
"a draft which will show the extent of our
"line, and the space occupied by each Corps —
"Our whole line way between 18 and 1900 yards
"long. The Regular troops, and part of the
"Militia from Louisiana occupied 600
"yards on the right. Gen. Carroll's Division

"1200 strong occupied 300 yards in the Centre —
"and Genl. Coffee about 700 strong the remainder
"on the left." If Col. Latour did furnish such
a plan of my line, he knew it to be incorrect.
It was your duty to know the length of Genl. Carrolls'
line; you were ordered to cover and support him;
You are too good a judge of distance to mistake
350 yards (the actual space occupied by Genl.
Carrolls Command) for 600: but this falsehood
was necessary to give currency to another, which
you had in view; to impose upon the world that
Genl. Carroll occupied a space of 600 yards, that
you might having on the 8.th of January only
occupied half the length of his line, assume the
ground which you have taken when you say "The
Kentucky Detachment was marched to the breast
work in two lines in close order, occupying the rear
"of the Tennessee Troops an extent of not more
"than 400 yards, with their Centre in front of the
"enemy's Column". — This was to inform the idea
of having in the action 1200 men, at 400 yards,
at close order in two lines, given 1200 men. —
You therefore acknowledge that you did not

P. occupy more than half the distance that Gen.
Carroll dist. Lieut Gadsden my Aid-de-Camp,
who has lately measured the line by my orders, ac=
companied by Doctor Kerr Asst. Surgeon in the
Army, who was on the line during the day makes
the whole length 1536⅔ Yards. 573⅓ on the right
of the line was occupied by Col. Rose's command;
his aggregate about 1327 men. 350 Yards in
the Centre were occupied by Gen. Carroll, with
1227 privates, his aggregate 1411. The residue
613 yards, by Gen. Coffee's Brigade, 692 privates,
aggregate 864. This air, is the correct length of
my line, and the distance occupied by the troops
on it. You therefore, from [illegible] an admission,
only occupied 175 yards, which, at close order, in
two lines, would give about 525 men, and this, as
I always believed, was fully the amount of your
numbers on the line in the battle of the 8th Jany.
last. So do you ample justice, they were guided in
my Official report at 550. I will now give
Major Dillahaunty's statement, not for your
information, but the public. You will know the

facts stated in the Court. "On the morning of the
"8th the Kentucky Detachment marched in line
"to the works, their right covering Genl. Carrolls' di-
"vision — their left standing about one
"third of the length of his Genl. Carroll's line. They
"remained in that situation until just before
"the action Commenced, when they inclined to the
"left so far that their right was just above the
"battery under the direction of Col. Perry, leaving
"about 250 or 300 men scattered along between
"the battery on the right of the Tennessee, a
"distance of upwards of 200 yards. He was con-
"vinced that their numbers did not exceed 450,
"or 500 at most".

I wish now, sir, to turn my attention
to your remarks on your letter on the Conduct
of the troops that were on the west bank of the
Mississippi. I have always believed, and do I
stated to you at Orleans, that the Court of
Enquiry placed those troops on a ground at least
at right as they deserved. In all your Communi-
cations you call my attention to the Evidence
before the Court of Enquiry. That evidence 9

carefully ascertained from the good character
of Maj. Genl Harrison as given to me by my
aid-de-camp Major Thornton and Butler, I am grateful
that the Conduct of Brigadier Genl Hull
any Conduct deserving Censure. There are
many circumstances of good character which are
not qualified for Communication, especially the Com-
mand of Regulars and Militia Citizen Troops, which my
your Command consisted of; but however
I might be disposed with the acquittal of Col.
Davis, still I saw false hood in the testimony;
and which of my own knowledge I can
pronounce such. It was stated in the evidence
and evinced to me in your letter of the 20th of
March that Col. Davis' detachment, after
having retreated to and joined on Genl Mon-
gomery's line received the attack of the enemy,
and fired from three to seven rounds. You
know sir, very well that when the enemy ad-
vanced on the right bank of the river, the
principal of my line being crowded with Officers
and Soldiers, I ordered that they should take
off their hats, and give our troops, on the right

beauty than Others; whilst in the act of obeying
I saw the sight of God, along as his pre-
cipitately fly away; and the most of that, and well
drilled soldiers, in the act of loosing and firing
could not have discharged their pieces three times
before they were moving. It was retiring with the
utmost precipitation. I therefore knew that
statement to be false; and every person that
witnessed the disgraceful scene knew it also. —
I have endeavored, and always will endeavor
to reward the brave with my approbation; but
no influence however extensive — no invitation
however strong shall ever cause me to deviate
from what I believe to be correct — to do an act
of injustice to the brave man by approbating
the coward who deserts him in the hour of danger.
If such conduct towards the deserving can be
termed "prejudice" I glory to possess it. That
the public may be able to form some idea of
the rout and the confusion which accompanied
it, I hereto annex, marked A, B, and C, the account
given by Capt. Wilkins Commanding the
Natchez volunteer rifle Company; also the
note of Nicholas C. Hall, and the statement

Nº 7. of the Washington Jackson and Baker Expedition to Mr.
Stanton's office, leaving Paris, Kentucky. They
are all from Illinois or at the right of the city of Paris
in town, and most of any in vicinity of the
battle that night. Col. Cantrell, perhaps, knows
many of the citizens, and can separate correctly
on that subject.

This was not the only falsehood that ap-
peared in the evidence given before the Court
of Inquiry. It was stated in the written report that
Col. Davis's detachment amounted to only 200
men. I saw this also reiterated in your bulletin
of the 20th. of March. I saw it stated on Morgan's
return at 1700. No report or evidence to support
this was ever sent before the Court of Inquiry;
and from the report of both Morgan and
the many of Davis's Command now around me;
from the Kentuckians who were taken prisoners
on that day as I ever understood. Col. Davis'
report (which) of Communicates to me by
Gen. Morgan, made his strength when he
reached Paris to be about 2600. His own official
Report made it stand them at 2700, and his
Officials report on the 18th stated them at 2644.

220

Taking all these things into consideration, I could but believe that the witness in question before the Court was incorrect. You know sir, that the statements of Lawards warranted this belief, and you know that the Company of Capt. Helm's was composed of Gentlemen of the first respectability, some of them Kentuckians, who could therefore scarcely be supposed to have feelings of hostility towards those troops! and you likewise know sir, that I had no inclination to do anything but justice to all, agreeably to the evidence & truth, and its Conviction on my mind. You had no reason to suppose that I had any feelings which could prompt me to do injustice to any portion of the troops under my Command. You ought not therefore to have suffered the prejudices of the Kentuckians to warp your judgement. You should not have permitted the tide of these local feelings to carry you out of sight of truth, and justice. You sir ought to have let the thing rest; particularly as you knew, and to have appealed yourself, that if there was blame imputable to any one, it could not possibly attach itself to me. A few more remarks on your letter to the Editor of the Reporter, and I have done. You say that I am inventing

to discuss the subject with him without an "aide de camp"
attending to the affair under the Articles of the
Convention and Capitulation." The General
"cannot have forgotten the Conversation that
"took place between him and my self the most
"part on that subject. If he has, I will again
"assure him that Major Johnston, who Commanded
"the Detachment, was of the
"opinion that a strict investigation
"should be had into his Conduct."
I would appeal to you that I have not forgotten
this and other also who remember it as
well as the Communication with Col. Harrison by our
Inspector General, who admitted that the report
which Col. Wirt made to me of the flight of
the Kentucky Detachment, at the firing of the
Cannon at Raisin, adding that the troops
left the Camp which I replied was incorrect
except as might relate to two or three of them,
who, as Hunderford, who afterwards expelled from
the Corps. But I do assure you that in all
the Conversation that day, Major Johnston's
name was not mentioned, as is recollected by
my self or Staff, nor is he reported by Col.
Wirt to Command during that Detachment.

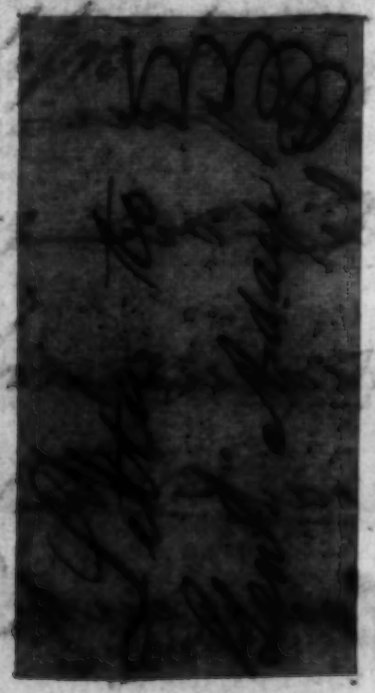
A copy of Col. Hamilton's Official Report was sent to me this
morning by the Editor of the Reporter, & I requested
it, and my Aid-de-Camp sent it to them by mail.
It is really unfortunate that you have not
kept a better record of your Orders & Acts,
& of your recollections appear to be bad, and your
assertions unfortunate.
Having been unavoidably detained from the
Court House will now take a fair & dispassionate
dispassionate subject by withdrawing that
good Cause does not require the assistance to
obtain its reward which has been extended to it by
generally and the Citizens of this District
will always merit its due.

Jas. D. Doyle

P.S. Having written the above early in the
morning I requested Doctor
Brown one of my Staff to wait upon Gen
and state that the foregoing letter was
hasty, and that it was my wish that you
should remain in Town until the evening
when a copy would be furnished you, when
the return of the Doctor, I learned that you

engagements were such as to prevent your
Compliance — I regretted this the more, as
the whole of the documents upon which the
statements are founded are in my Office,
and my Adjt. Genls, and might, if you thought
proper, have been examined by you. Your
not having remained agreeably to my wish
had determined me to give it immediate
publicity; but upon mature reflection, I
have Concluded to send it directly to your-
self, that you may have time before
its publication to adopt such measures as
you may deem Correct. I shall await the
necessary time for its acknowledgement.

Gen. John Adair. A. J.



July 28, 1817?

In 1817 Isaac N. Henry ("Mr. H."?) and one Maury joined with Thomas Hart Benton to publish the St. Louis Enquirer.

It is the custom of Editors at the onset of their career, to submit to the public an outline of the course they intend to pursue. Yet whatever their professions may be, it is equally common to adhere to them only so long as it may suit their convenience to do so. From this general fatality, which seems so universal of the publications of news papers, we cannot expect to claim an exemption. We may fall into the same excepes, and into the same errors that Hundreds before us have promised and pledged themselves to the public to avoid. Unskilled in prophesy we cannot foretel "what a day or an hour may bring forth;" nor by arrogating perfection to ourselves, swear to avoid the rocks upon which others before us have split. The present is all that man knoweth; or about which he can undertake to speak with certainty; and upon this ground only do we venture to tread.

To eulogize the government under which we live would be unnecessary. Fixed upon principles tested by the experience of years that are past, it cannot be questioned but that it rests upon a foundation which while the people shall continue virtuous and wise cannot be overturned. To cherish and support this principle and thereby to preserve a government, which of all others the world has ever seen is best calculated to ensure the happiness of the citizens is of the utmost importance. The man who holds our views of it like this, & steadily pursues it, acts commendably and deserves to be patronised: but abandoning it, — converting its liberty into licentiousness, — becoming the organ of abuse, and the means of traducing private character, at once destroys the object of that guarantee which was intended to be secured to it by the constitution, and deserves the execration of all who regard the order & harmony of

society. Into such errors we hope never to plunge. Knowing
in what consists the duties of an Editor, we will be careful to
discharge them with proper firmness; ever holding in view the
respect due to the characters of others, while we maintain the independ-
ence and dignity of our own

The republican institutions of our County we will
always inviolably regard; and with those who administer the govern-
ment shall be actuated by a similar disposition, and will support them
with every degree of cheerfulness. But as the freedom of the
press spurns, and ever will spurn the idea of becoming the blind
votary of any administration, so will it not be expected of us
to extend our support beyond those bounds where the constitution
and the principles of our government forbid us to go. It is true
the press is oftentimes debased; but that its benefits are numerous
notwithstanding the imperfections chargable against it, is equally
evident question. Hand it, remarks is diffused among the
people; while like the faithful watch dog it sounds the alarm
at every approach of danger; and altho sometimes it may be found
to err, yet it offers an ample atonement, in the vigilance with
which it holds in check those, who might, otherwise, plan
the destruction of our dearest rights. Almost is it the only
remnant of science. Curiosity by attaining that high eminence,
speculation become so deeply rooted in the minds of our
citizens, at the present day, that little time is afforded for
extending their researches, beyond a weekly column. How important
then that they should be patronised, not only unfolding to
dispensating the passing tidings of the time, but, also,
is expanding & opening the mind, by the information they contain
to principle, and object. To these will our columns
be devoted; not omitting to present our patrons, from
time to time, every information from the different departments

In 1817 Isaac N. Henry ("Mr H."?) and one Maury joined with Thomas Hart Benton to publish the St. Louis Enquirer.

of sciences that may be calculated to improve & amuse — instruct & delight them. With having our object fulfilled, the patronage we trust we shall be able to discharge the duties we have undertaken with fidelity to ourselves & our Patrons.

Lul 28 — Nashville

I reached Nashville yesterday but you had gone a little before my arrival. I send by the mail to day the pain I promised you; & should you have strictly adhered to the principle it contains there will be no good reason why you should fail of success. Attention to business you will find the first requisite to success in all undertakings. In the spring tide of life, we are so devoted to indulgence & pleasure that it rarely happens that young men adopt a proper course; should this fatality befal you at first you will find much difficulty in effecting a change afterwards. You should guard yself from too much fondness for company, nothing will effect your mind more & destroy you more surely than habits of dissipation, you should seek the company of those who are older, more experienced & better informed than yourself; from this kind of company you will derive perhaps no injury: you will be decoyed into no excesses; while your mind will receive benefit & improvement

I offer these remarks from a disposition to serve you; & because you are just now entering on the world which is indeed the most hazardous period of a young man's life

Yours respectfully

Jno H Eaton

224

Washington Jany 13th 1818.

Dr L. Gamal

Yours of the 8th attems has this moment been
rec'd. I reached this place in my absence, on a visit
to Philadelphia, or I should have written to you much
earlier. I am pleased that you have come to the determ-
ination of paying no further attention to the chan-
ges of Kentucky — London. Believe me, my dear sir,
that he is totally unworthy of your notice, — he is the
mere contemptible of a certain faction in, and about,
Lexington, and all his present consequence is entirely
derived from his contending with you. Whether the
Kentuckians on the right bank of the Mississippi
can like frightful bears, or fight like bull
dogs, is to him a mere matter of moon-shine.
Who is to be so blind, who so silly, as not to perceive that
self aggrandizement is his object? — Do my
dear Sir, you ought not to take any further
notice of him, reserve your talents and your
life for the benefit of your country, which, from
the present appearance of affairs, may again
need them.

As to regarding your order, I flatter myself, there
will be no difficulty about that. The Secretary at
War has already, at the instance of the President,
issued an order respecting the principles, stated,
225 in extenso, for which you have been contending.

This order I think ought to be satisfactory to you, and I have no doubt but it will. The president, no doubt, has seen the propriety of such a regulation, and I am sure, if I know the man, no one can be more desirous of facilitating the operations of government than he is, or would be more unwilling to deprive officers of the government of their just rights. You may rest assured that no exceptions will be taken by the president, to that order, however much it may be denounced by Tories and Tools. The publication of the order, above alluded to, must overwhelm them with confusion and shame.

That you are friendly to the president I cannot doubt, and of that I believe, Mr Monroe himself is perfectly satisfied; nor can I doubt but your friendship is mutual. I think I am authorized in stating that the president entertains for you the highest personal regard, nor do I believe there is any danger of the least possible diminution of that regard.

Upon the subject of resignations. Permit me with deference to insist for that opinion, to oppose such a determination. I am sure your resignation would be received with unfeigned regret by the president, at any time or under any circumstances and particularly so at the present crisis when our affairs in the South are rather ominous; — indeed when the whole world is in a very unsettled state. Within a very short period, for aught we know

the world may again be in arms, and even that time when it may this country will inevitably be drawn into the contest. And will you even then in=stances desert your friend, the president, who relies on your services and your support?— I can answer for you— I know your heart too well— I know you are incapable of withdrawing from your friend in the hour of need. You will not— I am sure, on reflection, you will not wish

226-A at the present time. The president is your friend

[illegible] Do you not

very thing which above all others, those whom you consider your enemies most desire?— do you not believe that the views of resignation would be met by them with pleasure, if not avowed satisfaction?— And yet you feel disposed to gratify them!— Reflect upon this measure— do not be too precipitate.

As for Crawford I am unable to say what are his sentiments towards you. Knowing as I do the circumstances of your differences I should certainly conclude that he is by no means your friend; nor do I believe I have spoken unkindly to any of the people about Nashville,— not even my humble self. But our friend Mr Rhea is of opinion that Mr Crawford is not inimical to you. He has even disclosed to me the grounds for such an opinion. perhaps he may have reasons that will justify him in coming to such a conclusion. If it

226 is a fact that Mr Crawford is not

confusedly to you it was a circumstance
that ought at least to claim your attention
towards him. There are few tho I imagine
that know what Mr Crawfords feelings
are upon this subject.

By placing Mr Calhoun at the head of the
dept of War Shoks most of the difficulty of which
you have hitherto complained will be removed
Mr Calhoun is certainly a man of fine talents,
and altho he has many private enemies of his fo
[illegible] with the duties of his office
he will in this an as
[illegible] a good deal indisposed
of thirsts, at present, but
shall be able to leave him
and I can assure you I
should give almost any thing
[illegible] daughter — my dear little
the honor of dancing with
[illegible] sisters; he enjoyed me
[illegible] you. She and Mrs
Morton appear to be in very fine health: the
latter I think very handsome for a lady of
her age.

Give my compliments to
Mrs Jackson and believe me to be

Yours sincerely

W. B. Lewis

Genl — A. Jackson

Inventory of Property at Fort St. Marks
belonging to J. Arbuthnot.

Quantity of Deer Skins
" " Raccoon "
18 Barrels Salt
6 Saddles
& Bridles
One Bale Blankets
½ doz. Hand Saws
1 ½ " Hoes
½ " Scythes
1 ½ " Axes
½ Blankets
2 Gun Locks
1 ½ Scales
2 ½ Yards
½ Trunk containing Clothing
1 Chest " Merchandize
12 ½ Muslin
Remnant Coarse Blue Cloth
" " Red do
1 Half Containing a Coat, Vest, pantaloons
and Shirts.
227 ½ doz. Tin Cups "

1 Auger
1 Small Lon Pt
1 Keg Containing Small quantity Rifle Lead one pr. Mockasins.
2 Muskets
3 Kegs Cont. Nails
5 Grindstones
1 Small pipe Molasses

We Certify the above to be a Correct Inventory of the Property of A. Arbuthnot as pointed out by the Spanish Commandant at Fort St. Marks.

April 5th 1818.

Paul E. Burch
Lt. 7th Infy

Dft
D.L. Mc.Gll
Dr Mr. Gl Con &
Wm Hambly

Inventory of A. Arbuthnot's
property at Fort St. Marks
April 8th 1818.

confiscate their property, and causing their
arrest with a view to their condemnation to death,
and the seizure of their property, they being
citizens of Spain on account of their active
and zealous exertions to maintain peace be-
-tween Spain, the United States, and the Indians.

2d which charges the prisoner pleaded, not guilty.
The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence
adduced, find the prisoner A. Arbuthnot,
guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the
second charge, leaving out the words "acting
as a spy" and after mature reflection, sentence
him, A. Arbuthnot, to be suspended by the neck
until he is dead.

Was also tried Robert C. Ambister, on the follow
-ing charges viz.

Charge 1st. Aiding, clothing and encouraging
the enemy, and supplying them with the
means of war, he being a subject of Great

229 Britain (who was at peace with the United

- Statute] complete an officer in the British
colonial service
charged. Leading and Commanding the
Brown Creek Indians in carrying on the war
against the United States.

To which charge the prisoner pleaded as fol-
lows, viz:

To the first charge not guilty. To the
second charge, guilty, and justification.

The court on examination of evidence -- and
on mature deliberation, find that the pris-
oner, Robert b. Armistead, guilty of the
first and second charges, and it is therefore
sentence him to be suffer death by being
shot. The members requesting reconsidera-
tion of the vote on this sentence, and it being
had, they sentence the prisoner to receive
fifty stripes on his bare back, and be im-
prisoned both at hard labor in chain to hard
labor for twelve calendar months.

The commanding general approves of the

finding and sentence of the court, in the case
of Robert b. Ambrister, and approves the finding
and sentence of the Court in the case of
Robert b. Ambrister; and also approves the
recommendation of the sentence of the honora-
-able court in this case.

It appears from the evidence and pleadings
of the prisoner, that he did lead and com-
mand within the territory of Spain,
(being a subject of Great Britain) the
Indians in War against the United States,
those returns being at peace. It is an
established principle of the laws of Na-
tions, that any individual of a nation,
making War against the citizens of
another nation, thereby forfeits his allegiance and becomes an out-
-lawed pirate. This is the case of
Robert b. Ambrister, clearly shewn
by the evidence and well

230

The commanding General orders that
Brevet Major A. L. W. Fanning of the corps
of Artillery will have, between the
hours of eight & nine o'clock A. M.
A. Arbuthnot suspended by the neck
with a rope, until he is dead; and Robert
C. Ambrister to be shot to death a pro-
per by the sentence of the Court.
John Jamison Arbuthnot will be furn-
-nished with a passage to Pensacola by
the first vessel.
The Special Court of which Brevet Maj.
Gen'l E. P. Gaines is President is dissolved.
By order of Major General Jackson
Robert Butler
Adjutant General

Knoxville Ten. June 25th 1815

Hon.d & much respected S.r

When I was assigned by the Secretary of War to the Division southern I was pleased. When I reported myself to the Adjutant & Inspector Gen.l & became acquainted with the commanding General personally I felt myself peculiarly in being under his Command. Being now, by a late Law of Congress, together with many others, discharged the Service I cannot reconcile it to my Feelings to retire to private Life without placing in your Hands the following Communication. I do consider General Jackson to be the greatest & best General now living on the Earth. He is a Child of Nature self taught, whatever Object is presented to him small or great He sees the whole in all its Bearings as by Intuition, no sooner does He see what is before him than his Judgment is formed correctly & all his Plans of Operation prepared with Prudence & ~~Dispatch~~ Decision, thorough & powerful Execution then immediatly follows & Victory always accompanies his Standard & the best Life is made of his Victories. While He is & will be obeyed He is very careful of his Men & exceedingly kind to them indeed He does all for them that a tender Father could do. In return He has their sincere & cordial Love & good Will indeed all who are under his Command place the most perfect & unbounded Confidence in Him. I cannot however dismiss my late & truely beloved General yet. He is an honest and upright Man & is a Friend to all who are honest & upright. He despises Dishonesty & all mean Conduct. His Generosity & Benevolence are almost without Bounds. He a great & sincere Friend to his Country & to the general Welfare of Mankinde. I admire the Man. Having had the Honour & Happiness to reside a Time in the Generals Family. I am greatly pleased with his Lady I esteem her to be an amiable & worthy Woman & am not only not forgetful of but very thankful for the many Favours I received while I was under the Generals hospitable Roof. While residing with Gen.l Jackson I had the happy Opportunity of forming a considerable Acquaintance in his agreeable Neighbourhood. I was highly pleased with their Friendliness, Hospitality & agreeable Company & Conversation. Time & Room in my Letter do not permit me to mention all the Names I could wish yet I cannot pass over the Names of General

Overton & Col Hayes the Father & Col Hayes the son — Was I a few Years younger & could my services as a Preacher & a Teacher of Youth be acceptable I should feel myself very happy to spend my Time in that Vicinity; but while I rejoice that they have so many and so able as well as faithful Preachers among them & Teachers of their Youth it is best that I should retire to my little Inheritance at New Lebanon in the County of Columbia & State of New-York & spend the small remnant of my Days as quietly & peacably as my heavenly Father shall see to be best for Me. I cannot close this Letter without thankfully acknowledging the Honour & Happiness which I have received by my agreeable Acquaintance with yourself and your amiable Lady & for the many Favours which I have received at your House & with this to acknowledge the kind & friendly Treatment I received from the good People of Nashville at large. Just as I was leaving Fort Montgomery I was informed that some considerable Time ago Orders were made out for Me agreeable to what General Jackson wished there should be for Me to repair to Savannah, Charlestown Norfolk Washington &c. & sent on to Me but they never reached Me. If the was the Case I desire that an attested Copy of the Orders or some other suitable Certificate concerning them may be sent to Me at the Place of my Residence which is as above mentioned. I crave of You as a Favour to make General Jackson acquainted with Matter and as many Others as You may think proper. I am Sincerely your Friend

Aaron Jordan Booge

Washington July 19. 1818

Dear Sir

I received lately your letter of June 2d. by
post Assembly, at my return to Boston, to which, I had
refer'd, to await your report, & the return of our Corre-
spondence with Spain upon the reply to your letter. I
shall expect myself with the freedom & candour
which I have invariably used in my communications
with you. I shall withhold nothing, in regard to your
conduct, of the Spanish posts, & occupancy of them, partic-
ularly Pensacola, which you ought to demand, & bring
to a speedy decision, & must determine and interpose no
further discretion, if you meet delays and interruptions
looking to all the objects, which claim attention, may
produce, the most serious & unfavorable consequences.
It is by a knowledge of all circumstances, and a com-
prehensive view of the whole subject, that the dangers
to which this measure is exposed, may be avoided,
and all the good which you have contemplated
by it, and I trust, be fully realized.

In calling you into active service against these
people, I communicating to you the orders which
the President has put before, to General Gibbons, the
views & intentions of the government, more fully
disclosed in respect to the operations in Florida.
In transcribing the latest prescribed by those
orders,

you acted on your own responsibility, on facts and circumstances, which were unknown to the govern= =ment when the orders were given, many of which indeed occurr'd, afterwards, and which, you thought, imposed on you, the measure, as an act of patriotism, essential to the honor & interest of your country.

The Ex^tors stand justified in ordering their troops into Florida in pursuit of this enemy. They have this right by the law of nations, if the territory were inhabited by a= =nother country, & had entire Florida to elude our pursuit. being inhabited by Florida, with a power of sovereignty over that part of the territory, & a right to the soil, our right to give such an order is the more complete, & unquestiona= =ble. It is not an act of hostility to Spain. It is the left to, because her govt is bound by treaty, to restrain by force of arms, if necessary, the Indians there, from committing hostilities against the Ex^tors. But an order, by the govern= =ment, to attack a Spanish post, would assume another character. It would authorize war, to which, by the prin= =ciples of our constitution, the Executive is incompe= =tent. Congress alone possess the power. I am aware that cases may occur, where the commanding gene= =ral, acting on his own responsibility, may with safety pass this limit, & with great advantage to his coun= =try. The officers & troops of the neutral power, forget the obligations, incident to their neutral character, they dissimulate the enemy to make war; they furnish them with arms and munitions of war to carry it on; they take active part in other respects in their favor; they afford them aid & succor on their retreat. The General obtaining victory, pursues them to their fort, the gate of which is shut against him. He attacks and carries it, & rests on these acts for his justification. The affair is then brought before his government, by the

power, whose post has been thus attacked & carried. If the government whose officer made the attack, had given the order for it, the officer would have no merit in it. He received it direction, and did but his own responsibility. The merit of the service, if there be any in it, would not be his. That is the ground on which this officer rests, & to the post. I will now look to the fact.

Was the force sent to demand, or was this your act, did you authorise it? I did not, it was the act of the Government. He performed it, for reasons, deemed by him sufficient, and on his own responsibility. I demand then the surrender of the post, & his punishment. The post will be evacuated, but to the criminal conduct of your officer, if the attack to be imputed. His punishment will be demanded. The evidence justifying the conduct of the American Govt, and preserving the punishment of those officers will be embodied, to be laid before your sovereign, on the ground on which their punishment will be expected.

If the Executive refused to evacuate the posts, & the vicinity Pensacola, it would amount to a declaration of war, to which it is incompetent. It would be an usurpation with a design the authority of Congress, & giving a deep & fatal wound to the constitution. My charging the offence on the officers of Spain, we leave both the government with you to punish it, & to prevent its future repetition. You must in preparing the documents necessary for this purpose. Those which your just & most reasonable, were prepared in too much haste, & do not, I am satisfied, do justice to the cause.

This must be attended to without delay.

Should we hold the posts, it is impossible to calculate all the consequences which may result from it. It is not impro-
bable that war would immediately follow. Spain would
be stimulated to declare it, and one declared, the adhe-
rence of Portugal & other countries, would unite the
Spanish fleets, & give a superiority on our coasts. We can
more revenue, which we now receive, would be
much diminished, as would be the profits of our ma-
rine productions. The war would probably soon be
come general, and we do not foresee, that we should have
a single power in Europe on our side. Why risk these
consequences? We wants which have occurred in both
the F. Wars, shew the incompetency of Spain to main-
tain her authority in either, & the prospect of the revolu-
tion in Jo. America, will regain all her forces there. Then
it must require a strong inducement to Spain, to cede the territory, pro-
vided we do not wound, by dignity, her pride, by hold-
ing it. If we hold the posts her govt cannot treat
with honor, which, by withdrawing the troops, we
afford her an opportunity to do. The manner in
which, we propose to act, will exculpate you from
every censure, & promises to obtain, all the advantage, which
you contemplate, from the measure, and possibly
from your, a different course would be great dan-
ger of future & serious injuries.

I shall communicate to you in the confidence, in which
I write this letter, a copy of the answer, which will be
given to the Spanish minister, that you may be listened
by the ground on which we act, in the expectation that

to which, I particularly allude, from memory, for I have not the letter before me, is that, in which you speak, of the incompetency of an imaginary boundary, to protect us against the enemy, being the ground on which you bottomed all your measures. This is liable to the imputation that you took the Spanish people, for that occasion, as a measure of expediency, & not on account of the misconduct of the Spanish officers. The effect of this, and such passages, besides other objections, to them, would be to invalidate the ground on which you stand, and to furnish weapons to adversaries who would be glad to wipe them. If you think proper to authorize the Secretary or myself to correct these passages it will be done with care, tho should you have copies, as I presume you have, you had better do it yourself.

The policy of Europe respecting So. America, is not yet settled. A congress of the allied powers, is to be held this year, how or where I, to decide that question. England proposes to restore the colonies to Spain with a free trade & colonial govt. Russia is less favorable, as are all the others. We have a copious document, written by order of the Emperor, as the basis of instructions, to his ministers at the several courts, speaking of the Spanish propositions from Lisbon, but stating that the question, must be considered, & decided on by the allies, & the result published, & produce a moral effect, on the colonies, on the failure of which, success is doubtful. The settlement of the dispute, between Spain & Portugal, is made a preliminary. We participate in no councils,

whose

object is not, the complete independance, of the Colo
nies. Intimations have been given us, that Spain is
not unwilling, & is even preparing for war with the
states, in the hope of making it general, & uniting
Europe against us, & her colonies, on the principle
that she has no other hope of saving them. Her pre
=tensions refused to cede the Floridas to us heretofore, tho' evidently her intent to do it, gives some
colourable to the suggestion. If we expect in the word
it is of the highest importance, that our people be
united, and with that view that Spain commence it
and above all, that the govt. be free from the charge
of committing a breach of the constitution.

I hope that you have recovered your health. You
see that the state of the world is unsettled, and that any
future movement is likely to be directed against us. There
may be very important occasions for your services, which
will be called on. You must have the object in view,
& be prepared to render them.

with great respect & regard
I am dear sir your obt servt
James Monroe

Perhaps a copy may not be prepared in
time to be forwarded with this, of the letter
to Mr Onis, but it will be delivered in that
city, to the secretary of war, & be forwarded
by him, in my absence, it being my intent.
on to go, without delay, to my farm in the
country - about sixty miles -

July 19th 1818

Mr Monroe

&

Genl Jackson

Nashville August 1818

237

It is true that order did not direct me to proceed to St. Marks
or to enter and reduce Pensacola, but it spoke a language
definite as it purposes could make it, & therefore clearly
what were the wishes and views of the Executive. I was
required to proceed against the Indians and give
security to the Southern frontiers if for the execu-
tion of this order circumstances were before me, that the
Spaniards were determined with the savages, that St. Marks
and other points, were not under the control of Spain
but were occupied and directed by the Indians and
negroes - that destructive consequences would
ensue from delay, those considerations, & that the com-
mission could not act therefore to take cognizance
thereof was essential to the execution of the order,
and that if I returned
and reported to you, Sir, I have learned the Indians &
negroes, and burned their towns, would
be told I have thereby transgressed with your orders;
Have thereby shewn how little power you have to have
commanded during Holiday, Seven before I should re-
ceive your answer, & should have heard, that I ought
to what had been done, the Savages had again
embodied and were again depredating on our
citizens on Flood. Had punished the innocent
Upon this ground consequences resulted. In this state of things,
nothing remained but the one adopted was left,
and whether I may be the views of my country
or regards it, they & Juniors will know better:
I acknowledge that it was not only consistent, but
strictly reasonable to the instructions but

238

Monticello 10. August 1811.

Dear General.

We are just informed that the
last and important Conquest, it not again to be retaken
but is secured to us by treaty, the annexation of that Country
by the United States is to us important to this City. that I consider
as you do having a hand this land as often you take possession
of it— I have not written to you during the war, for you Can
judge because I had nothing to say that would justify my
withdrawing your attention an instant from your
important occupations. we read and envy your friends
I flatter myself you will think of us sometimes if I present
my respects to them with the assurance of my high
regard & esteem. I pray you to have offered me to Joseph
Bonaparte. and of the friendship you have offered me to Joseph
In my family that word friendship joined to the sense of
of public obligation has produced a coincidence that ensures
with

[illegible] and wish I am there never to be taken off. they all deserve
me to express their feelings, and to procure them of high reward and
Letter to Mrs Jackson. My son is still at Newstead. he was
lately as you may have seen by the papers sent to Quebec by the
Government of Newfoundland to secure the remains of Montgomery
& his County there funeral honors and a Monument worthy of
ancient Greece erected them. the scene must have been striking
& by its grandeur worthy the earliest days of our revolution must have
recalled its principles and by its Majesty impressed it on the Mind.
For my own part I think that a much greater effect is produced
by honors paid to the dead than by rewards bestowed on the living
and that the enthusiasm of Liberty will more readily be excited
by following the remains of Montgomery to the tomb honored
honored by the Gratitude of his Country, by distinguishing the venerated
regrets of his fellow Citizens and recalling the circumstances of
his glorious Death than by giving on the Medals on the whole
arch being triumphant decorated - Long as the former Law is silent, the
example broadens its full effect and the unworthy passion merges with
the feeling, that to be worthy of this Land are Calculated

to

[illegible] whether the Records, and testimonials of affection, given to
[illegible] merit, however great the Atchievement however important
the Services, that demand them are [illegible] by the detraction and envy of
those who are not from the pressure of Calumny work.

I accept & apologize to you my dear General for these reflections
[illegible] any thing connected with present reputation or future
[illegible] Glory is no [illegible] to your mind as to the [illegible] and on the
expressions of these traits. but they were suggested by the honors
paid to a hero with whom I feel a pride in having been
connected, and you are not one of those to whom the feelings
of respect for patriotism and for the memory of those who died, that
the principles might live, are at any time unwelcome.

A few Days since the birth day of
Napoleon was celebrated here by a Numerous Com
pany of his admirers. who in death like his misfortunes have remained
attached to him. Most of them were your Companions in Arms
in the Peninsula Campaigns here and you were not
forgotten in their festivity. - a first fire of Napoleon, you
have given one credit for a piece of attachment which I do not
deserve, the little bronze Statue was just by Dangan -

J Hale

consider myself as under obligations to you if from time to time
you would favor me with a list of persons there you are
[illegible] and sometimes remember your friends in New Orleans

I am with the greatest Respect

Your Obt Servt

E Livingston

The business which I employed to procure your picture completely
left the impression you were so kind as to forward in your kindness
having before troubled you on this subject I have been unwilling
to do it again but [illegible] I believe to most unfortunate when it
not to request again the request that you will be so good as
to copy it once more on a piece of the same size and
enclose it to me

Edward Livingston Esq
New Orleans
3 Letters
Free

Nashville August 24th 1818

Confidential

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your very friendly letter of the 31st
ult. for the friendship which you have mani
=fested in the defence of my conduct
in the late campaign, please accept my thanks
I have not the pleasure of knowing you personal
but I have often heard you spoken of by your frie
Col. Hays, and particularly as a proper person
to write the history of my life. From this circumsta
I have formed a high opinion, not only of your tale
but of your integrity and moral rectitude. Con
=fiding, therefore, in your integrity, and reposing great
confidence in your honor as a gentleman, I have
herewith inclosed you a copy of the order, under

* Lt. Col. Piper - Aid

copies of the letters addressed to the commanding of
at St. Marks and the Governor of Pensacola. On
the receipt of this order, you will find that you
have been drawn into an error in the pieces
which you wrote for the Democratic Press, by following
the article published in the National Intelligencer.
All of the prohibitory orders referred to by the writer
of that article were given to Genl. Gaines who then
commanded in that quarter. On reading the inclos
order to me, of the 28th. Dec. 1817, you will find

241

that it had no reference, whatever, to the prohibitory
order above alluded to. The order to me explained,
as to claim, most of the vessels now said to
be Spain, but there is no reference to the one
which required him to act before it should the enemy retire on it, nor is there the
slightest intimation of such a wish in any of the
orders under which I acted. Surely then, had it been
the intention of the government that I, in carrying into
effect the order to me, should be governed in any operation
by that order to seize Spain, it would have referred
specifically to it. No such reference is made, nor
was I required in any of my orders to respect the
Spanish authorities. I was required to put a speedy
termination to the war, and in doing that was, of
course, to exercise my own discretion, having an
eye to the main object of my order which was
expressed in general terms. Finding that the Spaniards
identified themselves with the Indians, exciting aid
ing and comforting them, and admitting them
into their garrisons, I discovered that the legitimate
objects of the campaign could not be accomplished,
nor the conflict speedily terminated, but by
occupying their Garrisons, and thereby depriving the
Indians of the support which enabled them to carry
on the war. This I conceived to be justifiable,
according to the established and well known usages
of Nations. The continued hostility of the
Governor of Pensacola previous to 1813 to my entering
and possessing both the City and Barrancas by
an American force, plainly proves that the

conflict with the Indians never could have been
ended so long as they were permitted to retire
into Pensacola as a place of safety — there to
be protected by the Spanish authorities — there
to be supplied with provisions and ammunition,
and other implements of warfare — and from
thence issuing forth to murder our defenceless
fellow-citizens, as they had done but a very little
while before I reached that place with my
army.

The facts stated, in the letters to the commanding officer at St Marks and the Governor of Pensacola, may be relied on as truly correct and can whenever it may become necessary, be substantiated by a abundance of indubitable testimony. These copies have been furnished you in order that you may have a knowledge not only of the circumstances which led to the capture of the Spanish ports, but also of the friendly manner in which it was proposed to take possession of them. I thought at the time, and still think, that the circumstances justified upon sound principles, the taking of them & garrisoning of them with American troops: policy and humanity both required it to be done.

Being a sincere friend of Mr. Monroe's and of his administration, it is not my desire, by any means, to do an act that would be calculated, in its tendency, to injure him, unless impelled to it in my own defence

When ever that period may arrive, if it shall ever arrive, I will enter into it with the feelings of a ~~citizen~~ and the conduct of a soldier. And the government holds the posts until the guarantees mentioned, stipulated in the articles of capitulation, things would not take place, have utlimately to the benefit of my country, whose happiness and honor alone I had in view in the course I have taken. If this had been done I would have been, more than willing to have taken upon myself all responsibility, but when my country is to be deprived of all the benefits resulting from my acts, I will not consent to bear, upon my shoulders, responsibility that ought to rest upon another. My situation at present is a delicate one. I must for the present be silent. This communication, with the accompanying documents, therefore is made to you in confidence and for your satisfaction only. You must consider it as unofficial; and upon that light I must request that you use it with caution. Upon the receipt of this I shall be happy to have your private and candid opinion.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your Obt. Svt.
Andrew Jackson

Thomas Cooper Esqr.
Philadelphia

Extract of a letter from the Sec.y of War to Gen.l Andrew Jackson, dated Dep.t of War 8.th Sept.r 1818

Sir

I received by Captain Gadsden your letter of the 10.th of August, accompanied with his report, relative to the defence of the Floridas, and a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the dispatches which unfortunately miscarried. These documents are very important and interesting; and they have been communicated to the President, who is now absent from the City. I regret very much that they were not regularly received, that has been frequently neglected somewhere, and I have, this day, written the Post master Gen.l with a list of the lost dispatches, with a request that a diligent search should be made. He is stated that there is a copy of the proceedings of the Court martial in New York and Lancaster. How were these copies obtained? I trust that the originals will yet be had.

I concur in the view which you have taken in relation to the importance of Florida to the effectual peace and security of our southern frontier, and such I believe is the opinion of every member of the administration. In fact the grounds

upon and are very far from being feeble. St. Marks will be retained till Spain shall be ready to garrison it with a sufficient force, and Fort Gadsden and any other position in East or West Florida within the Indian Country, which may be deemed eligible, will be retained so long as there is any danger; which it is hoped, will afford the desired security. We ought it is true, never to resort to timid measures to avoid war, but it appears to me that a certain degree of caution (not from the fear of the Holy Alliance) ought at this time, to mark our policy: A war with Spain, were it to continue with her alone, and where there no great neutral power to avail themselves of the opportunity of embarrassing us would be nothing but such a war would not continue long without involving other parties, and it certainly would in a few years be an English war, for such a war we could not fear from the state of our Country; but certainly if it can be honorably and honorably avoided for the present it ought to be. We want time. Time to grow to perfect our fortifications to enlarge our Navy to replenish our Depots and to pay our debts. I speak to you frankly knowing your zeal for our Country with whose glory yours is now identified. — Such one who has examined my political course

will

upon

Mills I am sure think that these Opinions are
influenced by Lincoln Council

September. 1818

Calhoun's letter approving my Conduct.

Note L.

Highland Sept 9th 1818

Dear Sir

I have received General Jackson's reply to my letter of July 19. from Washington, respecting his taking possession of St Marks and Pensacola. He contends strenuously, that his orders, left him free to adopt that course, and if he found it necessary to terminate the Seminole war, that no orders to him, and inferior officer, not assented to in the orders to him, of subsequent date, were inapplicable, and not obligatory on him, especially as his enlarged the sphere of his duties. This letter is, on the whole, is conciliatory, and friendly. He promises to write another. On a view of his powers, it is clearly different from his, on which too we acted, without entertaining any suspicion, that he would misunderstand it. I am inclined to think, that I had better answer this letter immediately. He may expect that his conception of his orders should appear, by documents in the department; and it seems it is proper, that the sense in which they were given, should be understood by the department, after what has passed, should be recorded there. A communication between you on this head, and in this stage, seems to be the most necessary, from the presumption, that it may be my

duty, to state to congress, that he transcended his orders, on his own responsibility, or at least to state, the ~~sense~~ in which they were understood by us. at present, nothing to this effect exists, in your correspondence with him. It is in mine only which is private. A communication on this point, may commence either with you or him. I will suggest it to him, thinking, as I do, that it had best begin with him. The affair, may, I hope, be terminated, to the satisfaction of all parties. I will send you in a few days his letter [with a former one] with the answer, which I propose giving to it, which, if you see no objection to it is so good as to forward to him. But if you do, return it with your objections to it. By coming from him, it will put you more at ease in your answer, and afford a better opportunity, for the exercise of kindness & liberality. I shall attach no particular importance to the affair, in my letter, leaving the argument to you & him, so far as it becomes necessary to enter into it.

Nicholas P. Trist is the name of the young man, I should be glad, to place at St. Point from Louisiana. He is now at a grammar school in this neighbourhood, & has made respectable acquirements. He is a youth of

the name of Wm Talliaferro of Caroline County in this State, who will probably not attend this year. If so the young Priest, in that case, take his place, to supply the first vacancy, leaving the Talliaferros open to him afterwards, or is there any unoccupied place, which he might take, on that principle?

Very sincerely yours

(Signed) James Monroe

The foregoing is an exact copy from the original letter, in the hand writing of James Monroe Esquire, late President of the United States, having strict regard to its punctuation, and orthography. Compared by us, at the Hermitage, this 26th day of May 1828.

Sam: Houston

Andrew J. Donelson

Hermitage Nov. 15th 1818

Mr Monroe (Copy)

D. Sir

On my return from the Chickasaw
treaty I found it necessary to pass by Melton's Bluffs,
where I had established some hands for the cultiva-
of cotton, hearing it had been laid out for a town
and the lots sold, to have preserved as much of
my crop as existing circumstances would permit.
From thence I took Huntsville in my route and
did not reach the Hermitage until the 12th Instant,
and on the 13th rec'd your letter of the 20th ultimo.
From an attentive perusal of which I have conclu-
ded that you have not yet seen my dispatches from
Ft Gadsden of the 5th of May last, which is reported
to have reached the Department of War, by due
course of mail, and owing to the negligence or
inexperience of the clerks, was thrown aside as a
bundle of Revolutionary and Pension claims. This
I sincerely regret as it would have brought to your
view, the light in which I viewed my orders. The
closing paragraph of that dispatch is the following
words — "I trust therefore that the measures which
have been pursued will meet with the approba-
tion of the President of the U. States. They have been
adopted in pursuance of your instructions under
a firm conviction that they alone were calculated
to ensure peace and security to the Southern frontier
of Georgia." The moment therefore that I was
~~of my disobedience of orders~~ that I had pursued, my views,
clear the ground of the charge, the
letter above referred to, will at once shew the view
I had taken of them, and make manifest the
difference of opinion that exist. Indeed there is
no doubt, at present upon which rests a letter

as you wish written to the Secretary of war, can be bottomed? I have no ground to believe that a difference of opinion existed between the Government and myself relative to the powers given to me in my orders, except I advert to your private and confidential letter, or the public prints, neither of which can be made the basis of an official communication to the Secretary of war. Had I seen, or even known to mine an official letter from the Secretary of War explanatory of the light in which ~~my~~ orders were viewed by the Government, I would ~~by answering it~~, with pleasure given my view of them.

Permit me to remark that I am well advised of the liberal and honorable sentiments of Mr Calhoun — I confide fully in them; and be assured that, on my part, nothing inconsistent with the purest principles of honor and friendship will be done, calculated either to wound the feelings or injure the standing of Mr Calhoun or myself with the nation. Should circumstances make it necessary for me to enter into a defence of my conduct on the Seminole campaign, it shall be bottomed upon the principles of truth and honor, and every thing extraneous, or impertinent, sedulously avoided. At the same time, however, that I am convinced of the honorable and liberal sentiments of Mr Calhoun, I am not insensible of the inveterate hostility of Mr Crawford towards me; nor have I any doubt of his hostility towards you, as I am lately confidentially informed that a letter from him to Mr Clay has been seen proposing a coalition of interest against you most obviously. As for any thing

he can do, as it regards myself, I am perfectly
thinded. I have for many years viewed him
as a base unprincipled man, have thus wrote
him, and every day brings with it fresh proof that
I have put a just estimate upon his character.

Indeed I should not be surprised, to learn that the
intrigues of Mr Crawford, Mr Calhoun & co
about at the time, occasioned my dispatches of
the 5th of May from Fort Gadsden to be
thrown aside as old papers, that they might
not be even until a determination, respecting
the Floridas should be made by the Executive.

In this he would have had a double object
to injure both you and myself in the
estimation of our country; and to have accom-
=plished an object so dear alike to himself and
his colleagues, the injury of his country would
have been overlooked & buried.

If you will have a letter written
to me relative to the extent of my powers, as
suggested in your letter now before me,
I will answer it as fully and as promptly
as the nature of the case will admit of
and in the mean time believe me
to be my dear Sir,

with respect and esteem
regard your
obt. Servt
Andrew Jackson

Signed

James Monroe
President
U. S.

Copy of a letter
to Jas Monroe
D: of State.
15th Nov. 1818—

West Point November 1st 29th 1818

Dear Uncle

Not being able to procure an entire copy of the papers, which may perhaps, better than my own report explain the cause of our discontent with the present commandant, I did not write as was promised last mail, and even now have not obtained what is of most consequence a copy of charges against the above.

Capt. John Bliss. to whom Tallmadge, is the Commandant of cadets, Maj.r Thayer the Superintendant of the Academy. Enclosed is a letter addressed to Thayer, by a committee on our behalf, which happily expresses my sentiments and feelings, as also the majority of the cadets. It was presented to him after an absolute refusal to attend to or investigate in the least the subject of our complaint. Though urged by three fourths of the corps.

The warmth eagerness and earnest solicitations of the cadets, prevailed however so far as to excite his curiosity, and prompted him

not as an officer but privately to scan over our grievances.
From a tenacity of his duties as superintendant,
he has in that, converted this sly glance, into a military
arrest, and an immediate order from the post, the comm-
ittee who had the honour to represent us. The comm^te
was composed of 6 cadets, Genuine in principle
distinguished on the rolls of this Academy, and ex-
emplary in military deportment.

By what rule of justice or
Military law, Thayer, has been governed, you may perhaps
say, - but, in the scanty limits of my mind. I could frame
an inconsistency, which wonderfully accords with his mov-
ements; and differs from my idea of a good officer.

I hope however for the good of the academy that
Thayer may excuse himself before proper authority
but I should be glad to see John. Bliss. for a day or
so, converted into a man of feeling, and the defin-
itions of honour and his duty, perfectly understood,
and then pair, the weight of woe, which measures
a violation of them, this should be my judgement
and I think even the contents of the inclosed
will convince you. that he is unfit for a Comm-
andant of Gentlemen, or a company of Soldiers

I regret that I have not a copy of charges preferred against him by our committee, ~~they were taken away by the committee~~ they have taken them away. and will urge them at Washington City they were allowed to stay on West Point but 6 hours after Thayer's order, not time enough to collect their clothes and even without money. They were supplied by 5 or 6 cadets among the rest myself. I have borrowed here about 80 Dollars for their use, and called upon Mr. Kirkman for 15 $, substracting $5 I shall 70 for my own use, I think you will commend me for this.

I am determined Dear Uncle, never to brook such insults as have been suffered by some of the cadets, either here or any where else, I think it therefore advisable that I should have your permission to resign, whenever it should be attempted. No resistance would be disgrace

I remain forever your affectionate Nephew

Robert Andrew J. Donelson

Genl. Gen. A. Jackson

A. L. Donelson
To 3 Letters
Genl Jackson
29th Nov 1836.

West Point
2 Dec 3

One Oz Hyd

Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee